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Gynecology.

SHALL THE UTERUS BE REMOVED ALONG WITH DISEASED APPENDAGES?

By SHELDON LEAVITT, M. D., Chicago.

PROFESSOR OBSTETRICS HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE. MISSOURI INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

In curative medicine small advance has been made since Hahnemann. Under Homeopathic care, one's chances of recovery from serious illness are but little better than they were forty years ago. We have learned how better to economize our patient's vital force, and more effectually regulate his surroundings and his care; but I do not suppose that we can oftener rout morbid symptoms by means of prescribed dosage than could the early disciples of Father Hahnemann.

Old school statistics have doubtless improved but such improvement has grown along Homeopathic lines, and as the effect of Homeopathic association and competition. With an eye to the main chance our old school brethren, discovering a popular predeliction in favor of non-nauseous and less dangerous medication, have come to adopt decided modifications of their former energetic and heroic treatment. Their later methods are a nearer approach to the expectant plan, and consequently more of their patients recover. There is still room for great improvement, but there is no question that fatal drugging is far less frequent than it once was.

Our knowledge of true prophylaxis has conspicuously improved; and, chiefly as a result thereof, surgeons have been enabled to obtain results which surprise the most sanguine. Who would have believed, thirty years ago, that the peritoneal sanctuary could ever be entered with such impunity as it is today? One cavity and organ of the body after another has been invaded by knife and scissors until now scarcely one is exempt.

In consequence of the popular éclat which surgery has won this field has become a chosen one for the ambitious and enterprising in our ranks. When one takes a comprehensive view of disease treatment as it appears today one is startled by the gigantic proportions assumed by this branch of curative science and art. I would not be understood to say that the sole attraction of surgery has been found in the flash of steel and the voice of popular admiration, though this is doubtless a potent one; but men have been drawn into it in great numbers because it does furnish a gratifying solution of many inextricable physical tangles. Say what we may, medicine is not only not an exact science but it often proves to be a most disappointing art. Because this is true practitioners are always on the lookout for something better, and do not hesitate to adopt any measure which offers decided encouragement. The consequence is that a really good thing is sometimes carried to an unwise extreme.

There is no denying that this is a surgical decade. We all aspire to surgical skill and renown. The thing has become a craze, a fad, and we will be fortunate, indeed, if we do not live to deplore many an act, which, though intended for good, entailed physical suffering, mental anguish and untimely death. We need to be reminded that they are not all surgeons who cut. It is patent even to the novitiate that there are those who don the garb and assume the title, who, nevertheless, at the operating table are as much out of the sphere for which nature intended them as the mechanic would be pleading at the bar. The practical mechanic is in an honorable calling, and one wherein he is capable of conferring an inestimable benefit upon mankind. Let him not be drawn aside by the allurements of popular praise or the hope of greater gain; but if his talents do truly better fit him for law, no one should stand in the way of his aspirations.

What we need most of all just now is a little time in which to catch our breath. For some years we have been tumbling over one another, knife in hand, in our fanatical chase after what too often proved to be an *ignis fatuus;* and now it is high time for us to stop a moment to determine where we are, and whither we are tending.

With these plain words by way of introduction, permit me, as an unpretentious gynecological surgeon of some experience, to discuss before you a surgical question now prominently before the profession, namely: Shall the uterus be removed along with diseased appendages?

Operators of all countries have occasionally removed the uterus along with its appendages, upon slight pretexts; but I am not aware that an American gynecologist of repute had taken a stand decidedly in its favor, in other than exceptional cases, until Dr. William M. Polk, a gynecologist who had previously shown the characteristics of a conservative, read a paper before the New York Obstetrical Society in October last, wherein he advocates hysterectomy in all cases in which sacrifice of the entire uterine annex is required.

A most interesting discussion of the paper took place at the succeeding meeting, in which some of the best New York surgeons participated.

Two days later, Dr. J. M. Baldy read a paper before the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society on "Removal of the Uterus and its Appendages for Pelvic Inflammatory Disease." This was also discussed by

some of the best gynecologists which America has produced.

Dr. Polk says that he has witnessed "a train of conditions" after complete removal of the appendages for disease thereof, consisting mainly of "metrorrhagia and periodical accumulations and discharges of purulent matter from the interior of the uterus; these accumulations and discharges being accompanied by pain and reflex nervous symptoms," and his conclusion is that "the relation of the 'emasculated' uterus to the possessor has been in the main one of evil rather than of good." He characterizes removal of the uterus along with the diseased appendages as "the ideal procedure."

Dr. Baldy in his paper inquires: "Is it not common sense to remove the whole of the disease, and not only a part?" His argument coincides in the main with Dr. Polk's, and the conclusions of both are substantially the same.

In the discussion of Dr. Baldy's paper, Dr. Joseph Price, a prince among gynecological operators, called attention to the fact that much discomfort frequently accompanies the natural menopause, and suggests that we could scarcely expect an artificial one to be exempt therefrom. "In but few cases operated upon," said he, "is the uterus responsible for the unsatisfactory result; the mischief resides at other points." This well expresses my own views. It is not fair to charge up all untoward symptoms to the remaining organ, and upon such presumption advise its removal.

We have no right to infer that the uterus, because "emasculated," is therefore useless, as some would have us believe; but even if useless, we cannot in that fact find adequate excuse for removal. An extensive trimming up process among internal organs, on such a plea, is wholly unjustifiable. "Without ovaries and oviducts," say they, "the uterus is useless, and we may, therefore, just as well remove it." Useless? Yes, so far as reproduction is concerned. But may it not serve many a good purpose not apparent to superficial view? And may it not contribute much to the harmony of existence and the prolongation of life? In our laudable efforts to preserve life we should beware not to shorten it. Life expectancy is materially diminished by loss of a leg, and may we not justly infer that loss of the uterus should have a like effect?

It may utimately be disclosed that all anatomical features recognized as comparatively useless ought to be excised or enucleated; but I have great doubt of it. The appendix vermiformis is said to be only a deceit and a snare; shall we therefore amputate it, whenever, in a laparotomy, it comes within reach? There is often surplus fat in the omentum; shall we then proceed to take it away? Surgical sentiment is tending thitherward, but I believe it to be a morbid development. Mark you, I do not say that the advanced ground taken by considerate surgery is untenable; for I stand upon it myself. But I do say that self appointed surgical scouts are disposed in many cases to be too rash, and but for the wisdom of the reliable leaders of the army behind serious harm may be done. I say the time for deliberation has arrived. It may be that you will yet live to see me removing uteri in astonishing numbers, and with astounding nonchalance, besides doing many other surgical acts which would now give me keen twinges of conscience; but I assure you that it will be only after I have settled the moral and rational questions involved. The man who never changes his mind is not fit to enter the medical profession at all. The only injunction to be laid on the physician and surgeon is not to make capricious or illogical changes. When human life and happiness are concerned in the result of a proposed procedure, we should refrain from haste, lay aside all prejudice, open up our minds to fresh convictions and become fully persuaded of the wisdom of the contemplated act before we spill a drop of blood. I do not deny that there are exigencies in surgical practice which call for quick decision and prompt action. These can be successfully met only by those who have trained their minds to logical thought, and have become settled on sound surgical principles. To this end let us cut loose from a servile attachment to anyone. Let us, in the light of what has been disclosed to others, make original investigation and study upon which to rest an independent opinion.

I would not have you infer from what I have said that the uterus should never be removed along with diseased annexa. The organ is sometimes in a coexistent pathological conditition, from which it is not likely to recover under any form of conservative treatment. It has been claimed, with strong show of probability, that endo-metritis usually antedates and introduces salpingitis; yet there are cases of pyosalpinx without distinct coincident uterine disease. In other instances uterine involvement is but slight, and even that appears to be dependent for its continuance upon the purulent condition of the tubes.

My conclusions are:

First—The uterus is an organ of too great importance to be removed in company with diseased appendages, when itself comparatively healthy.

Secondly—It is far better to extirpate this organ when there is purulent endo-metritis, with accompanying mural changes, long present, especially when existing in a patient in whom the reflexes are morbidly active.

Surgery.

CHOLECYSTOTOMY. A CASE.

By L. K. MAXWELL, M. D., Toledo, Ohio.

I saw the patient November 5, 1893, and obtained the following history from Dr. Dennison.

Mrs. Mary Shaw, American, aged 39, mother of nine children, youngest seven months old. Her health had been good until about a year ago. When she became pregnant the last time she began to lose flesh. She lost forty-seven and one-half pounds during pregnancy. This was undoubtedly due to vomiting which existed during the entire nine months. Early in October she felt a lump in the hepatic region. At the time her abdomen was greatly distended. At first there was no pain in the tumor. After it had existed for about two weeks, she began to have a pain like a boil gathering, and occasionally a sharp pain extended across the gastric region.

I found the abdomen greatly distended, and very sensitive to touch, especially in the right hypochondriac region. The gall bladder extended in length to anterior superior spinous process, in breadth from middle of right lumbar region to the umbillicus. She said the pain was much worse towards evening, and almost unbearable during the night. I sent the patient to the Toledo Hospital, and prescribed olive oil—a teaspoonful every hour and *Mercurius vivus* 3x—a grain every hour. A large amount of bilious matter passed in the stools, and all of her bad symp-

toms gradually disappeared. During her stay in the hospital her pulse and temperature were subnormal, her temperature varied from ninety-six and four-fifths degrees, Fahrenheit, to ninety-seven and four-fifths degrees, Fahrenheit, and her pulse from sixty-five to seventy-two. The lowest temperature and pulse were at 2 A. M., but she seemed as well as usual at that hour.

She had an attack of severe pain while at the hospital, but I did not see her at the time, and she attributed it, as usual, to the stomach. At the end of two weeks she was discharged apparently well. After her return home her trouble returned and she was again taken to the hospital. She began to improve immediately, but she had three attacks of such severe pain that we suspected gall stones, and after consulting Drs. Claypool and Watts decided on an operation.

The operation, cholecystotomy, was performed December 29th, with Drs. Dennison, Claypool and Watts as assistants. I made an incision four inches long, parallel to the linea alba and two inches to the right of it. I made a transverse incision at right angles to this, two inches in length and two inches above the umbillicus. I then made an incision one and one-half inch eng h in the gall bladder. By pressure on the g l bladder and common duct I expressed seven hundred and fifty gall stones through the incision.

One of the larger stones was impacted in the common duct, and was the cause of a very severe attack of pain just before she was put under the anesthetic. I stitched up the gall bladder with fine silk sutures and the abdominal incision with larger silk sutures, made the usual dressing, and the patient made an uninterrupted recovery.

The peculiarities of the case were absence of icterus and clay colored stools, and gall stone colic, and the subnormal temperature, although the liquid contents of the gall bladder was purulent in character at the time of operation.

Materia Medica.

MATERIA MEDICA MELANGE.

BY W. A. DEWEY, M. D., 170 W. 54TH STREET, N. Y.
EX-PROF. MATERIA MEDICA HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Sepia is a useful remedy for the consequences of syphilis which has been treated by large doses of *Mercury*. The liver will be affected and it is difficult to tell whether this affection is due to the *Mercury* or syphilis. In most cases, however, it will be found that it is due to *Mercury*, and many symptoms corresponding to *Sepia* will be found calling loudly for that remedy. Prescribe for the totality in either case, and, *Mercury*, or syphilis, or both, good results will be obtained.

Magnesia mur.—Ascites from liver affections with constipation of knotty, dry, crumbly stools, or diarrhea. The concomitants are: better in open air than in the room, better from motion than from rest, and worse from lying on right side.

Opium is a valuable remedy for constipation of women with aching at the back of one or both hips, acute tenderness there to deep pressure, and it is all the more indicated if this rectal weakness is associated with ovarian tenderness. Of course the hard, round, dry balls like sheep dung is the characteristic stool.

Thyroidin.—From a pathogenesis of this substance taken by Dr. Clarke from the *British Medical Journal* the following are interesting if not useful symptoms:

"While stooping to put on her shoes she fainted and died in about half an hour."

"On trying to walk up a hill, died suddenly from cardiac failure."

Collinsonia.—Rectal colic from impacted feces, piles, and reflex sciatica; uterine retroflexion with painful constipation, hemorrhoids and sciatica. Light colored lumpy stools with hard straining and dull pain in anus and hypogastrium.

Kreasote in Consumption.—For some ten years it has been known that the old school have employed quite considerably *Kreasote* in the treatment of phthisis. However, several years ago a protest against the use of this remedy was made, and a Berlin Hospital physician said that he had never obtained a positive result from its use. Now Professor Störk in "*Archiv für Laryngologie*" asserts: "The belief in the beneficial action of *Kreasote*, is not only ill-grounded according to physiological, chemical and biological ideas, but it is also directly injurious to all those deplorable patients who in their blind faith in this pretended cure bring their otherwise weakened constitutions still lower by its use, and sink themselves deeper and deeper in the disease. POP. Z.

The *Kreasote* craze in the treatment of phthisis will probably go to that bourne so well populated by other Allopathic fads. Meanwhile the patent medicine man, the patent food man, and the patent tonic man waxeth rich.

Bromine and its compounds in pedology was ably presented by Dr. Martin Deschere before the New York Pedological Society at its last meeting. Among the interesting, instructive and useful points were the following: *Bromine* acts better in croup in the higher potencies. The lower potencies as a rule produce an aggravation which is apt to be quite marked. In diphtheria, however, the lower potencies act better.

A distinction between *Bromine* and *Tartar emetic* is found in the *location* of the rattling of the mucus which under *Bromine* is in the larynx while under *Tartar emetic* it is in the chest.

Calcarea brom. is a most excellent remedy in children who have general *Calcarea* symptoms but who are excessively nervous and irritable, who cry out in sleep and who are troubled with "night terrors."

Kali brom. was reported by Dr. McMichael as having been used with good results in the latter condition.

A Beautiful Differentiation of the use of *Apis*, *Lycopodium* and *Mercurius cyan.* in diphtheria was presented by Dr. Deschere at the last meeting of the New York Homeopathic Materia Medica Society of which the following stand out most prominent:

Apis, drowsy, reddish, shiny appearance of throat (as if varnished.) The oedematous conditions the swelling and the pain.

Lycopodium, chiefly distinguished by its general symptoms, pain on urinating, brownish color of membrane which commences on right side and the characteristic crossness in the morning on awaking. Nose stuffed up, cannot breathe through it; the mouth is open and tongue protrudes.

Mercurius cyan. has the rapid course, the extensive involvement of the parts by the membrane, the great fetor and the extreme prostration.

Pedology.

HOMEOPATHIC BABIES.

By LIZZIE GRAY GUTHERZ, M. D., St. Louis.
MISSOURI INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

An English poet in a burst of enthusiasm for womankind, pays the following tribute to the gentler sex: "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." It is not my purpose herein to discuss from an abstract or concrete point of view, the part that woman's influence plays in the political economy of the world. We will leave this important factor in the rounding out and building up of humanity, precisely where we have found it—an open question. The question which herein confronts us, the subject to which many of us have given much time and attention and which therefore has assumed qualities of importance, which might have otherwise been attached therein in our estimation, is the pre-natal child, the infant in the cradle, the infant in the legal sense (the child to the age of seven), and it may perchance be the infants terrible of which the present age hears so much. A veteran writer of our school tells us that "humanity in its broadest, noblest sense is a triple compound of physical, mental and moral activities;" hence if we find a deficit in any one of the ingredients which in the aggregate ultimate form the genus homo, we have a panacea within the realms of our Homeopathic Materia Medica.

Charges are often brought by the uninformed and misinformed that in the Homeopathic school there have been no books written on the treatment of the ailments of children—to these we would point to our Edmunds, Duncan, Verdi, Rodman and Teste, and say drink deep and long of the pure waters of information flowing therefrom; and ere long Drs. Fisher, Deschere and Tooker will have works on the Diseases of Children ready for the press and Dr. T. C. Duncan is preparing a fourth edition of his book of twenty years standing, and hence I say go and refresh thyself anew. The world prates much in this day and generation of every conceivable right of every conceivable order and condition of humanity—foremost in whose ranks we are confronted by the rights of children. What more vital unalterable right has the child than to be born strong of limb, sound of mind, pure of soul.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes immortalized his name by the sententious remark that the time to treat the ills of children, mental, moral and physical would have been to have treated their great grand parents. Such wholesale regeneration being beyond our ken, let us grasp and utilize the means within our reach. Through what media can the ills that flesh is heir to, be so thoroughly, so permanently mitigated and oftentimes eradicated as by the correct prescribing of the Homeopathic remedy? We know that small-pox, syphilis and other deplorable diseases are transmitted through the mother to the child and likewise deformities of mind and soul. Hence in looking over our cases and noting the idiosyncrasies of the enciente woman and believing, as I do, in pre-natal impressions—it is the duty, the sacred duty, of the Homeopathic school to seek the similia to the individual case and prescribe therefrom. Under such conditions verily—"A babe in a house is a well-spring of joy." It comes into life hearty and healthy and strong and not handicapped for the race before it. And if perchance some weakness remains look to the cause, for no ill in life, physical or otherwise, exists without a basis from which it has risen. When the little one enters this life examine it carefully and thoroughly, note well all blemishes and imperfections, if any exist and straightway put to a crucial test the power of Homeopathy to remove the evil. Should remedial treatment—honest, painstaking remedial treatment—prove of no avail, then turn to the surgeon (if you be not one), for succor, and turn to the surgeons of our own school, every time. For remember that in whatever line special work of any kind be demanded, be it for infant or adult, the acme of skill and perfection of art is to be had within the Homeopathic ranks. Still I say turn to the surgeon as a dernier resort, as many a case of weak ankles, curvature of spine, softening of bones, etc., has been cured by the *Calcareas, Silicia, Sulphur* and kindred remedies, without steel buckle and strap and the inevitable plaster jacket.

Could all the young mothers in Christendom be brought to understand that baby's second summer—that bête noir of babyhood—by proper attention to diet and hygiene, with the concomitant of *Aconitum, Belladonna, Chamomilla, Hepar, Ipecac, Nux vomica,* and thirty-six other remedies as indicated, according to the late Dr. Samuel Lilienthal on dentition, could convert this stage of baby's transition from infancy to childhood into a veritable paradise on earth, to the maternal, this life would be an Elysian field of happiness and the disciples of Hahnemann would need *Cannabis ind.*, for self exaltation and a remedy unknown in therapeutics for plethora of purse. Could the minds of the young fathers be imbued with the idea that within the domain of the little pills, relief untold can be had for the youngster who converts nights into a pandemonium and transforms the respective paternal into a nocturnal pedestrian—the quirks and gibes of the "funny man" would lose their savor, and the cartoons of the caricaturists would be nil. Could the Homeopathic babies of our land speak with one voice and tell of the pains ameliorated, the sequela averted and the immutabilty from dire disease that will be theirs through all time—glorious and sacred as the name and teachings of Samuel Hahnemann seems to us now—ten thousand times more glorious and sacred would he and his precepts be to us then.

Otology.

VIBRATORY MASSAGE IN EAR DISEASES.

By D. A. MACLACHLAN, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.
PROF. OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Why is it that deafness cannot be cured? Every aurist has been obliged to answer this question over and over again, and, until recently, he has simply been obliged to admit that we had no means of curing a large majority of cases. Also, that because of the long time involved, and the great expense necessarily incurred, another considerable number that might be relieved must be classed with the hopelessly deaf.

Everyone, then, must hail with gladness any method of treatment that promises relief to this large class of unfortunates. No one, I think, that has noted the medical literature of the past year can doubt that a very valuable means of treating ear affections has been found in the instrument first suggested by Dr. Garey of Baltimore and called by him the vibrometer.

It is a physiological fact, quite familiar to all, that hearing is the sensation of sound, and that sound is produced by the vibration of the drum of the ear. Various things may cause the drum to vibrate, but whatever it is the vibration must be conveyed to the brain in order to produce the sensation which we call sound. A very complicated and secluded apparatus performs this function, and all together comprises the human ear.

A vibration or movement of the drum is carried by the little chain of ossicles (bones) across the cavity of the tympanum, or middle ear, to the labyrinth of fluids, canals, and terminal ends of the auditory nerve, comprising the internal ear, from which it is transmitted by the auditory nerve to the auditory centre of the brain, where it is perceived as sound.

The external and middle ear, the parts on either side of the drum, contain air, the former communicating directly with the outer air through the auricle, and the latter indirectly through the throat and Eustachian tube. Normally, the air pressure is maintained equally on both sides of the drum, so that very slight movements of air or sound waves are sufficient to cause vibrations of the drum, and to produce the sensation of sound, providing the little conducting bones, the internal ear, and auditory nerve are intact. But, "there's the rub."

In order that there may be no loss in the transmission of sound waves from a gaseous (air) to a fluid (labyrinthine fluids) medium, the little conducting bones are joined together in a very peculiar way. A movement of the drum inwards causes only two-thirds as much movement of the stapes at its inner attachment; but the latter moves with one and one-half times more force than the former—a change of motion to intensity. The one which is fastened to the drum and the next have a very large joint, and are set about parallel to each other. The middle and the one attached to the little oval window of the internal ear have a smaller joint, and are set at a right angle to each other. The first two are joined so that when the drum is pressed inward and the third bone is thus driven inward against the fluid of the internal ear, in the rebound outward the drum cannot move far enough to jerk the third loose from its attachment at the inner end; a very wise provision as must readily be seen, for were this to occur the hearing would be instantly and irrevocably lost.

The inner side of the drum, the chain of bones, and the sides of the cavity of the tympanum are covered with mucous membrane continuous with that of the Eustachian tube and the throat. Hence anything that will cause catarrhal inflammation of the nose or throat is very likely to cause similar trouble in the ear, primarily, or by extension from the naso-pharynx through the Eustachian tube. Inflammation in the middle ear may cause thickening of the drum, distortion or anchylosis of the bones, adhesion of the drum or ossicles to the sides of the tympanic cavity, etc. Either or all of these conditions must prevent vibrations of the drum, or inability to conduct vibrations to the internal ear. And this of course means deafness proportionate with the degree of changes in the drum and ossicles.

Now it logically follows that if we can loosen the attachments and anchylosis of the little bones and absorb the inflammatory products that have caused them as well as the thickening or atrophy of the membrane covering the parts, we can in a great or less degree restore the mobility of the parts and the conducting power of the ossicles. This means then that we can restore the hearing.

Massage, in a general way, is too well known and understood at the present time to need more than mere mention. Vibratory massage, or massage by motion, is a principle in mechanical therapeutics that is pretty generally understood, also, I think. It has been applied in various ways to nearly all parts and muscles of the body with varying success. Various means have been suggested and used in past years to keep the drum and ossicles free and movable, but all were very ineffectual, and in only a few favorable instances accomplished the desired object. What was needed was vibratory motion, measured motion, under control of the operator, so that he could, at will, increase or decrease the length, number and form of vibrations.

Edison's phonograph was first used for this purpose by Dr. Garey. However, it could not be made to meet the special need of each case and was abandoned; but from the knowledge gained by its use has grown the present elaborate and efficient instrument, the vibrometer. With it we can make the drum vibrate to any length possible in the normal condition, and any number of times, from 100 to 10,000 a second. It is easy to see, then, that vibratory massage, or rythmical movement, can be applied to suit every case.

The writer's use of this method of treatment, in one form or other, extends over about a year and a half, and comprises a large number of cases. Results have been variable, owing probably to the fact that it was applied to many cases to which it was not really applicable, but which could not be distinguished owing to lack of experience with the instrument at the time.

A brief mention of a few of the cases treated may be of interest in this connection. They show results not to be attained by any other means, so far as my experience goes.

CASE I.—Female, aged 16, a student. A very severe attack of grippe three years ago left her hearing much impaired. Since then she has had noises in the ears, like bells or other ringing sounds; after steam whistles had ceased would still hear them for a long time. Has a stopped-up sensation in the ears, and more or less real obstruction in the Eustachian tubes. She had also chronic hypertrophic catarrh of the nose and throat. Hearing for the voice not good; for the watch, right ear eight inches, left two inches (normal distance of watch, seventy-two inches); tuning fork, at meatus, right nine seconds, left five seconds (normal seventy seconds); bone conduction diminished somewhat. Treatment by vibratory massage instituted. Treatment was continued for several months, with slow but steady improvement. The final test showed hearing for the watch, right fifteen inches, left ten inches; tuning fork, at meatus, right thirty seconds, left twenty seconds. Bone conduction improved also; she heard conversation very well, and is still improving.

CASE II.—Male, aged 25, mechanic. Consulted me May 11, 1893. Had measles when ten years old, and following it, more or less, earache—for a long time. Has had deafness and catarrh for many years. Voice is muffled. Examination of the drum showed redness, especially about the handle of the malleus. Eustachian tubes closed, and only slightly opened after repeated trials with the Politzer bag. More or less pricking pain in the ears, constant tinnitus, like ringing of bells and vertigo when stooping. Hearing for the voice greatly lessened. Watch is heard only on hard pressure. Tuning fork, at meatus, right, twenty-eight seconds; left, thirty seconds; on

mastoid, right, five seconds; left, ten seconds (normal forty seconds). Six weeks later, hears the watch only on contact. Tuning fork at meatus, right, thirty-seven seconds; left, thirty-five seconds; on mastoid twenty seconds each. Hears conversation better, and has tinnitus only occasionally. Treatment was kept up with gradual improvement for some time longer but was discontinued without an opportunity of making a final test. It was an unpromising case in the beginning, and the improvement in bone conduction was especially marked and rather unexpected.

Case III.—Female, aged 21, bookkeeper. About eight months previous to consulting me felt some discomfort about the throat. She had been hoarse at times, with a feeling of rawness and sense of constriction in the throat. About a month after she had noticed the throat difficulty her hearing began to fail. There is slight ringing in the ears at times, with a noise like the "whirring of telephone wires," and a constant, very distressing pulsation in both ears. The latter is worse from various causes—cold in the head, stooping, ascending stairs, etc. In the nose the left lower turbinated body is greatly enlarged, and a small spur is seen on the posterior part of the septum opposite to and crowding the middle turbinated body. Hearing for the watch, right, forty inches; left, forty-five inches. For the tuning fork, at meatus, right thirty seconds; left forty-five seconds. Bone conduction little, if any, changed. About four months later, examination showed considerable improvement. The watch was heard in each ear at sixty-five inches. Tuning fork at meatus, right, forty-eight; left, fifty-five seconds. On March 21, I cauterized the left lower turbinated body preparatory to removing the septal spur. This resulted in marked benefit to both the nose and throat difficulty. This patient took treatment very irregularly and infrequently much of the time, but after two or three month's treatment the roaring and pulsation returned only slightly at long intervals.

Case IV.—Female, aged 56. Hearing has not been perfect for years. About six weeks before had what she called "grippe." Has had "roaring and fullness in the ears like after taking quinine" ever since. Both tubes were found to be open to the Politzer bag. She heard conversation poorly. Watch was heard at twelve inches. Tuning fork at meatus, right, thirty-five, left, forty seconds; on mastoid, right, twenty-five, and left, twenty-eight seconds. After four or five treatments with the vibrometer the roaring ceased, and the watch was heard in the right at sixteen, in the left at twenty-four inches. This was satisfactory hearing to her, and she discontinued treatment for the time. About two months later she caught a severe cold and the ears were soon as bad as before. The cold disappeared but the ear trouble persisted. Finally she returned for treatment, when a few days again sufficed to give prompt relief.

Case V.—Female, aged 60. Thirteen years ago the right ear felt as though there was something in it that might be picked out. She had gradually grown deafer since then. Has roaring and pounding in both ears, worse when she is tired or nervous. Right Eustachian tube closed; left open to the Politzer bag. Drums do not look greatly changed. Hears the watch on contact with the right, six inches with the left. The tuning fork, at meatus, right eight, left eighteen seconds; on mastoid, right twelve, and left eighteen seconds. She took treatments more or less regularly during three months with some improvement for conversation and ordinary sounds, but none for the watch. For the tuning fork she showed a slight gain also—at meatus, right, twenty-three, left, twenty-five seconds; at mastoid, thirty-five seconds each. Here again the change in bone conduction to near the normal was a marked result. The noises too were relieved. The case was not well adapted to the instrument, and consequently was not greatly improved.

Case VI.—Male, aged 43. Scrofulous diathesis. Deafness began twenty-five years ago, with catarrh of nose and throat. Complains of constant nasal discharge and obstruction. Has "dead voice." Examination showed a septal spur and bony enlargement of middle, turbinated on the left side. Both drums were greatly atrophied, the shining spot gone, and the bone very prominent. He complained of tinnitus like the hissing of steam, constant and very annoying, and occasional vertigo which made it difficult for him to go about the streets at times. Two weeks daily treatment entirely relieved the tinnitus and vertigo, and increased the hearing for the watch from one-half to two inches in the better ear. Recently I operated upon the nose, but it is too early yet to say what the result will be. He is very grateful for the relief from the tinnitus and vertigo, and will be quite satisfied if the hearing is not regained, as I trust it may yet be in part.

I have selected these, because, for various reasons, they were particularly unfavorable cases, such as would be given little if any encouragement under former methods of treatment.

The conclusions I have reached, after as careful observation as I have been able to give to it, are:

1. That for many of the annoying symptoms of ear affections no treatment hitherto employed by aurists can compare with it in rapidity and thoroughness.

2. That it is a safe method, although I think it possible to overdo the matter in frequency and length of treatments.

3. That its usefulness is practically limited to subacute and chronic inflammatory diseases of the middle ear. But that it is also applicable to impairment of the internal ear when it is caused by or is an accompaniment of, middle ear disease. It seems to me that the almost invariable increase in bone conduction under its use must be attributed to its beneficent action. The internal ear and nerve possibly loses its acuteness from lack of stimulus, after it has received no impressions from without for a long time—just as in amblyopia ex anopsia we have impaired vision from non-use of the eye. As the drum and ossicles become loosened up and perform their functions the internal ear recovers its wonted acuteness in receiving and recognizing sounds.

4. That it is sufficient unaided, in many instances, to restore hearing, when the condition has become stationary or non-progressive. But, in most cases, operative, as well as medicinal treatment, of the nose and throat, particularly, needs to be combined with it.

5. That there can be no fixed rule for the length of each treatment nor the number and form of vibrations to be used in all cases. The nearest average that can be made is perhaps fifteen to twenty minutes for each sitting; the vibrations slow and long during the first five to ten minutes, and rapid and short during the remaining portion of each treatment; and the tone in harmony, as far as possible, with the sound of the patient's tinnitus, if he has any.

Climatology.

COLORADO: GLENWOOD SPRINGS.

BY R. N. FOSTER, M. D., CHICAGO.

PROF. OBSTETRICS CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Among the many attractions that will present themselves to those physicians who shall attend the forthcoming meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Denver, there is one to which the writer desires to call special attention, because there is attached to it a rare professional interest. This is all the more important because the place in question is not as yet very widely known. It is only within a year that it has been put in condition to justify the medical profession and the invalid world to look thitherward for something of value. The attraction in question is what is known as "Colorado Glenwood Springs," situated as far beyond the "divide" as Colorado Springs is on this side.

Of course many, indeed we may say all of the physicians, will visit Pike's Peak, and from that high standpoint of cold and rocky solitude will behold beneath them and around, interminable stretches of level plain, faintly streaked with railroads, dotted with towns, and walled in on one side by the uplifted sublimities of the Rocky Mountains, some bare, some faintly tinged with green and some sheathed in everlasting ice and snow.

But here is not the end it is but the beginning of scenes of astonishing grandeur, and our friends on pleasure and on knowledge bent would make the mistake of a lifetime if they did not at once enter upon the exploration of what lies beyond.

Taking the train at Manitou or Colorado Springs, the traveler has but one possible thing to do, and that is to face toward the setting sun, plunge into the midst of the Rocky Mountains, and spend a few of the most instructive and delightful hours of his life in the contemplation of about two hundred continuous miles of scenic grandeur rarely equalled on earth.

For about five hours the traveler will climb and climb, now at the bottom of a narrow rock-walled cañon hundreds of feet in depth; now skirting the mountain side on a dizzy ledge, a thousand feet of precipitous rock both above and below him; here and there will rush past him a foaming mountain stream hastening to the far off plains; here he will enter a narrow and densely wooded gorge, rich with every variety of mountain flora, and soon he will emerge into some paradise of a little secluded level plain with a western "town" nestling in its bosom. His train will climb on and up, and around and around, and back over its own course again (only a hundred or two hundred feet higher), executing the wildest curves and affording every moment a new and still more surprising view of the majestic scenery.

Onward our happy traveler will be whirled, through miles of dim snow sheds, suggesting the dreary perils of a winter trip through this region; past mountain peaks shimmering in perpetual ice; here he is in the midst of nature, surrounded by all the elements of her simple majesty—distance, height and depth; magnitude, gigantic form, always graceful; color, ever-changing; silence, solitude—the all of finite grandeur.

For several hours he will observe that the streams are hastening towards him, and that the train moves with the steadiness that comes from the constant "pull" of the engine climbing against gravity, sometimes at a gradient two hundred and fifty feet per mile.

As time passes he notes the strange clearness, pellucid as crystal, of the atmosphere, and its lack of weight. He takes many and deep inspirations. Something seems to be wrong with his diaphragm and his intercostals; he tries to walk the car floor; his head swims, his heart palpitates, and with a big gasping breath he sits down, and wonders if this is apoplexy. If scientific, he consults his aerometer, and knows all about it. If he has no such instrument, he nevertheless feels that he has a subjective knowledge of conditions that is quite sufficing.

But now, at an elevation of about ten thousand four hundred feet, when the chest wall and the diaphragm seem to have reached the acme of tonic tension and distention, the train glides into a dark tunnel, passes on for about four hundred yards apparently, and when it emerges again into the wonderful light of that high altitude, a critical change has taken place. The long steady "pull" of the train has become an intermittent "push"—not unpleasant but quite perceptible—the mountain torrent is now rushing along with us, instead of against us as before—in the bowels of that gloomy tunnel we crossed the Great Divide—and are hurrying down toward the Pacific slope! But hard though it may be to breathe it, yet the freshness, the purity, the positive sweetness of that exhilarating air, makes every deep inspiration a joy. One experiences a rare physical delight in the simple act of breathing. The air differs from that of Chicago by ten thousand feet in altitude, and ten thousand degrees of pure quality. Without flavor, it tastes sweet; without fragrance, it smells good. It can never be forgotten.

Let not my gentle reader grow impatient. We are hastening all too quickly towards our journey's end. The descent continues. More cañons, gorges, Titanic mountain work, trestles, curves, torrents. Night approaches; a loud howl from the locomotive and we pass out from the Eagle river cañon into a blaze of electric lights. We are in the handsome mountain town of Glenwood. Here ensues a period of comparative diaphragmatic rest, for we have just concluded a descent of five thousand feet. A glance at the neat little town will suffice at present. It has apparently about three thousand inhabitants, most of the houses being small, as is the rule in the small towns of the far West. The streets are broad and smooth, lined with mountain poplars, or something, on each side, and a brisk stream of clear water running down each gutter.

From any point of view, almost, the town seems to have no way of escape from the cordon of mountains surrounding it. But, as a matter of fact, there are three exits, each a cañon, viz: the cañon of the Eagle river, of the Grand river, and of Roaring Forks. Besides, in some places you can climb the mountains.

It is surprising how this country abounds in cañons, mesas, coyotes, gulches, flumes, adobes, arroyas, irrigating ditches, and divides, things which no one ever encounters elsewhere.

But now having taken a brief survey of the town, let us look toward the blaze of electric light which flames upon us from across the Grand river, illuminating its foaming, hurrying waves with all the iridescent hues of the rainbow. There, radiant in all this brilliancy, stands one of the favorite palaces of the American people—the Colorado Hotel. A fountain in front of the vast artistic structure throws a single jet, one and a half inches in diameter, to a height of one hundred and forty feet. Lesser fountains play

incessantly in various directions. And one, perhaps the most interesting of all, throws up a spray from a thousand jets to a height of forty feet, and serves, besides, a delicious purpose, in cooling with its refreshing "shower" the bather in the warm pool of salt and sulphur water, from the midst of which it springs. These fountains are all supplied from pure water from the mountains at the foot of which this splendid hotel is established. The "flume" which conveys it from afar off in the dizzy heights of the mountain range, is itself a curiosity. The eye follows its course far up towards the summit of the range, and one wonders how the brain of man conceived, or his hand—say rather his foot—achieved the work of construction, for it reaches several miles back in the cañon of the Grand. But here lies the explanation of the power it supplies. The height from which it falls is great—the quantity enormous. So it works the machinery that illuminates the vast hotel in every corner with bright electric lights, and illuminates the swimming pool, the bath house, the grounds, the river, and finally the town of Glenwood itself. It even "runs" the laundry of The Colorado, and how much more it does cannot here be told.

Let us enter the hotel. The foundations are of a rare greenish stone, the superstructure of Roman tile brick. The wood work is of natural woods, chosen with exquisite taste. There is nothing small about the "Colorado." The verandas are wide and long; the halls likewise; and every guest room is double and provided with a bathroom; and all of generous proportions. The landlord and landlady take a sincere personal interest in the comfort and welfare of their guests, even to the smallest details. It is an unhappy spirit, indeed, that does not feel perfectly at home at the Colorado.

The dining room is a gem of beauty. "See Venice and die," was an ancient saying. Dine at the Colorado, and expect nothing sweeter or better in that way, is a true saying now.

How such a room, with such a light and such infinitely respirable air, and such flowers, are to be found at Glenwood Springs, is no mystery to those who have visited this part of Colorado. For these things one cannot there escape. But the cuisine! There is a mystery! There is a *flume de cuisine* in operation here, the outlines of which we did not see; but it has been built, nevertheless, in silence and with endless toil, along high and far reaching lines of travel; and the result is that no hotel of any eastern city can surpass, if it can equal, the Colorado, in the variety, rarity, excellence and deliciousness of its food and the cooking thereof. And the service is perfect.

But the object of all this, even the sole reason for the being of the Colorado itself, and of the vast system of improvements by which it is surrounded, is after all a very simple phenomenon. Immediately in front of the hotel, not one hundred yards distant, is a spring! This spring is a hot spring. Moreover, its water, which issues from the earth at a temperature of 124° Fahrenheit, and at the rate of over two thousand gallons per minute, is of a clear light bluish color, not wholly unlike clarified clam broth in appearance, and in taste like a mixture of clam and chicken broth. It cannot be said to combine the excellent savor of both these broths in perfection, but rather to faintly suggest them, when one seeks for a comparison.

Analysis of these waters shows them to belong to the class of sulphur waters, resembling in composition those of Baden in Switzerland and of Aix-la Chapelle.

The following is the composition as given by Prof. Charles F. Chandler. Each gallon contains:

	GRAINS.
Sodium chloride	1,089.8307
Magnesium chloride	13.0994
Sodium bromide	0.5635
Sodium iodide	Trace.
Calcium fluoride	Trace.
Potassium sulphate	24.0434
Calcium sulphate	82.3861
Lithium bicarbonate	0.2209
Calcium bicarbonate	24.3727
Ferrum bicarbonate	Trace.
Sodium phosphate	Trace.
Sodium biborate	Trace.
Alumina	Trace.
Silica	1.9712
Organic matter	Trace.
Total solids	1,250.0411

Here the reader may observe at a glance that the amount of sodium chloride is very large, also that of potassium and calcium sulphates, and of the calcium bicarbonate. These give to the springs their distinctive character. We notice also that both the altitude and the temperature of these waters are, especially the former, much higher than those of any of the celebrated thermal springs in Europe. In that country springs of this character are esteemed for their use in the treatment of chronic diseases of the skin and mucous membranes; in gouty, rheumatic and syphilitic disorders; while debilitated constitutions and sluggish livers also come within the compass of their salutary influence.

At Glenwood every provision is made for the comfort and convenience of those wishing to take the baths. The bath house is a handsome structure both within and without, two stories of which are devoted to the use of bathers. This for those who prefer inside bathing. Outside is the natatorium, covering an acre of ground—in shape a parabola—walled with red sandstone and paved with brick. Entering about the middle of the pool, the bather can move either to the right, in any depth of water his height requires, towards the hotter end of the pool, near the source, or to the left, towards the cooler water. Here he has offered him a spray forty feet high of pure spring water, fresh from the flume, which water is employed to modify the temperature of the pool to any desirable degree.

The drives in the vicinity are of a very romantic character, and the trout fishing in the mountain brooks is said to be good, while deer and even the more exciting game are to be had for the toil of hunting in still wilder regions.

If we add to all this, the rare atmosphere and the cloudless sunshine of this region, physicians will readily perceive that Colorado Glenwood Springs is a point which for them possesses unusual interest, and of which they cannot well afford to be ignorant. There is no visible reason why this should not become one of the most celebrated health resorts of the world.

Did the country practitioner but realize how much there is to be learned, how much there is to enjoy at a meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the greatest and grandest medical association on earth, no one could hire him to miss a meeting. Go once and see for yourself, and go this year if you would have a really good time. Those westerners know how to take care of conventions, and Denver is on the qui vive for us.

Medical Legislation.

THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL.

BY H. W. WESTOVER, M. D., ST. JOSEPH, MO.
MISSOURI INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

When the Count of Monte Christo escaped from prison with naught but life and liberty, he exclaimed, "The world is mine." When the new-made doctor emerges from his Alma Mater, he feels "the world is mine."

He dreams of bright successes and fancies the world can but acknowledge him at least the peer of any aspirant for its fickle favors. But the world is apt to be chary of its favors; it must be compelled to recognize an aspirant for its esteem. The world is also apt to be a harsh critic, and it often reveals much ingratitude to its benefactors.

Nevertheless, as the doctor is dependent on the world for sustenance and success he needs must cater somewhat to its caprice, and, the flesh being weak, he may fall into divers temptations. Generally the medical man intends and tries to be upright and honorable in his dealings, expecting the world to reward him sufficiently for the needs of his life and the comfort of his family. It is natural for the fleshly instincts of man to desire ease; it is right that a man should expect the world to offer a reasonable reward for reasonable ability and an upright life.

When this is slow of attainment we need not be surprised that the devil tempts the flesh to hoodwink the world.

Advertising in dishonest ways is a practice a doctor does not fall into until he loses the self-respect a strong man dearly esteems.

He first "stands in with the papers." So that much of his doings are published as news items, and by thus keeping himself before the public the devil persuades him he is doing his better nature no harm and the world will reward him. Although these notices at first brought him uncomfortable sensations, he gradually learns to think them all right. And he soon learns to write accounts of his surgical cases, or the condition of prominent patients he may be attending, and takes them to the paper where they go in as news items or paid advertisements.

Such methods may continue, or he may develop into the full-fledged advertising quack who barters his self-respect for dishonest gain. The weakness of the flesh also tempts to a conduct which I would not call dishonest, but it is belittling to a learned profession, and I think in the end it will be harmful to all engaged in it. I refer to the custom of doing the professional work of lodges and organizations for a fixed and always very moderate stipend per annum.

A lodge, or brotherhood, is organized, and a contract is made with some doctor to attend the members for a certain amount "per annum," always greatly less than the average man pays his doctor. This is alluring to a practitioner, as it brings him in contact with new people and guarantees a positive remuneration, although he does much work for little pay. The members know it costs no more to have a doctor than to go without, and they are prone to needlessly call him, and at unseasonable hours. Thus he dances attendance on the caprice of thoughtless people, and does five times as much work as he is paid for. This custom is extending, but in all cases its tendency is degrading to the doctor and is a delusion and a snare. For it does not give him the standing he desires and the "lodge doctor" is looked upon as a man of very moderate ability and not desirable to tie to and trust in severe cases.

The allurements of the world, the weakness of the flesh, and the desires of pride, combine to offer an inviting field for the schemes of the devil. Thus it comes that our doctor has an outside and an inside professional life.

In medical societies and in journal articles he loudly demands a higher standard of medical education, the colleges should increase the time of study, require greater attainments of their students, and not deluge a helpless community with illy taught graduates. He does not do this because new men are coming into his locality; it is not because his bailiwick is invaded. Oh no! He is established, but he must protect the world from incompetency. He desires to maintain the dignity of an honored profession. He fears to see it prostituted by the temptations of the devil assailing the weakness of the flesh to the harm of a defenseless world.

He flatters himself that he is a benefactor of the race, and his happy ears tingle with the plaudits of society and words of praise from his fellows. He goes home and does what? He forthwith takes into his office an ignorant plowboy as a medical student. This student (heaven save the mark!) may be woefully ignorant of more than the merest rudiments of an education, may have no adaptability for the medical profession, but he will be quite a help to his alleged preceptor, because he can care for the office, take calls, and be generally useful. The doctor quiets his conscience by thinking it is only one, and if he is incompetent the college can perhaps make a doctor of him, or failing in that, should "pluck him," and so it is not the preceptor's fault, even if he never taught him, never quizzed him, never took him to see a patient; in fact, did nothing more than give him some books to read, and perhaps had few books suitable for a student. Then if incompetent students cram for examination and secure diplomas it is the fault of the schools and he can still clamor for higher education. I tell you frankly, much of this needed reform must come from the rank and file of the profession.

But this is not the only "fly in the ointment." We find prosperous cities with prosperous doctors. The desire for prominence, the sharpness of competition, and the effort to be a little in the lead, tempts men to organize a college, even though the needs be slight and the ability to furnish first class training but partially available. In the struggle for existence the faculty dares not be too rigid in its requirements for either matriculation or graduation.

Older institutions find themselves more or less in the same trouble. They are burdened with heavy expenses, they must maintain the prestige of large classes and the appearance of prosperity. Thus they are tempted to be easy on the young men, hoping experience will make doctors of them, or that they will drop out of the ranks, as many do.

However, I am pleased to say, these remarks do not apply to all institutions, as I believe some of the smaller ones are doing the best they can, and some of the largest are honestly doing thorough work in fitting their students for the responsibilities of after-life. Nevertheless, the World, the Flesh, and the Devil, make it hard for preceptors and colleges to fulfill the full measure of their duty.

And now comes a different thought:

I think the Devil is tempting Homeopaths to go

after strange gods, to the neglect of the truth of similia, as we understand it. As a proof of this, I would call attention to the advertisements scattered broadcast by some of our pharmacies, where secret remedies, unknown nostrums, and unproved compounds of polypharmacy, are boldly advertised for the use of Homeopathic physicians. If these proprietary compounds were not used, their advertisement would not be thus continued, and I am sorry to see them coupled with testimonials from physicians claiming to be Homeopaths. If you will read the advertisements in some of our journals and the circulars of some pharmacies you will see, boldly announced, compounds of polypharmacy, and secret remedies whose composition is known to the pharmaceutist only: remedies advertised for the cure of named diseases; preparations similar to, and advertised in the same way and for the same conditions, as *Antikamnia*, a compound many Allopathic physicians will not use because it is a secret nostrum.

When we see these things which indicate a falling away from pure Homeopathy, we can but exclaim, "How are the mighty fallen!" Statistics show the disproportion between the results attained by the two schools of practice is rapidly lessening. Therefore, we certainly need a "Revival of Therapeutics." Therefore, let not the weakness of the Flesh allow us to be tempted from our allegiance to Homeopathy, even if it be difficult, for as sure as there is a law of cure, so sure will our success be the greater by adhering to it. Let us return to our first love, and be faithful to the truth of the doctrine to which we have subscribed, and not turn aside to worship Baal.

I have also been chagrined to see in some of our journals the advertisement of that prince of quackery, the "Amick Cure for Consumption." This is an advertisement the Allopathic journals will not accept and yet it finds space in our journals which rail against the unscientific methods of the other school. Surely the greed for gain must have swallowed up the sense of propriety. It is true the greatest support of the journals is obtained from their advertisers, but surely it is not necessary to accept the bribery of arrant quackery in flaming headlines of dishonest fraud.

Medical legislation is a great big Devil, and his name is Legion, and like his namesake of olden time, he infests many hogs. Some phases of medical legislation are commendable. State boards of health are desirable, but they should be boards of health, and not boards of medical inquisition. It is foreign to their functions to make them censors of the medical profession, deciding who may and who may not engage in it. The world is not asking for protection from doctors. If a college has a charter from the state, the state is bound to protect it by allowing its graduates to practice, and reciprocity demands that different states recognize each others diplomas. The state can and should exercise a watchful care over its colleges, seeing that they are equipped for, and actually are, giving good instruction, and maintaining a proper standing among their graduates. The demand for examining boards is the spirit of trades-union exclusiveness veiled under the sophistry of special pleading. However, if we are to have examining boards, we should insist that Homeopaths have a separate board to pass upon Homeopathic applicants. At present, Missouri has but one board with but a lonesome Homeopath upon it. He can be nothing more than a watchman on the tower to warn of any unfairness that may be practiced upon Homeopaths, and summon us to a struggle that could not occur if separate boards were in existence. At present, it is quite possible to prevent a single Homeopath procuring a license to practice in Missouri. Is it wise to continue in the power of others, although that power is not at present exercised?

Some men profess to see a great big Devil about to thrust its arms, octopus-like, into every state in the Union. I refer to the effort being made to create a cabinet officer who shall be at the head of all matters medical throughout our nation. This proposed bill was prepared by the New York Academy of Medicine to be introduced in congress and it reads, "To take such measures, and to provide such means, as may be required to protect the health of the people." It is entitled, "A Bill to Establish a Bureau of Public Health Within the Treasury Department of the United States."

This petition has been widely circulated and signed by physicians throughout the country. It appears perfectly harmless and beneficial to all citizens, but its wording is such as might make it a powerful weapon with which to attack Homeopaths, forcing them to protect their rights in the courts, if assailed. While this is not probable, it is always unwise to be placed in a position whereby unscrupulous men can inflict great hardship and injustice upon us.

We have no objections to boards of health which attend only to duties germane to them, but dread seeing them become the censors of medical practice, with power to debar any honest man his rights and privileges.

It is foreign to the principles of our government to restrict the medical, as well as the religious principles, of a man, to say what he must preach or practice.

It is quite certain the enactment of this bill would make it almost impossible for Homeopaths to hold any medical or surgical position in the national government and tend to belittle their standing in the esteem of the people, thus unjustly making our success more difficult to obtain, and shutting us out of rights and privileges we should possess.

EDUCATION FIRST; LEGISLATION AFTERWARDS, IF EVER.

By T. H. HUDSON, M. D., Kansas City, Missouri.
missouri institute of homeopathy.

Force is foreign to our idea of medicine, save as it is expressed in that subtle dynamic power so incomprehensible to the other school and too little understood by our own. Of legislation we have enough, such as it is, and poor enough what there is of it. We can afford to let the statutes rest as they are until the popular voice of an enlightened people shall render a verdict. In their hands our cause is safe. The matter which concerns us is their enlightenment. The weal of our cause depends upon their education. To reach the people, the rank and file of the reasonably educated, with our plea couched in language so plain as to be understood, so entertaining as to be appreciated, and so logical as to be convincing, is the crying need of the time. Only furnish the proper medium and our literature shall reach the remotest corner of this broad land. Furnish but the courier and willing exponents of our faith will provide the message. There are advocates in our ranks able to defend our faith at the bar of the best intellects that our country boasts; aye and gain the verdict, too! Others are not wanting who can tell the story, in ploughman's phrase. It is their

native dialect and they speak it to perfection. Speak it? aye! write it, sing it, sweet as the song of the nightingale, redolent with perfume of country lanes and meadows in full bloom. Oh, for the harbinger to carry the tidings! The gifted Holcombe has laid aside the implements of his toil, and, though after many years, alas too soon. But you and I are reaping where he sowed, and others strong and brave, shall fell the forest, till the soil, and sow the seed for reapers yet to come.

Oh, for a swift messenger to carry the news, the glad tidings, the gospel of healing! Cannot this great state of Missouri in medical assembly met, in wisdom devise some plan by which representatives of our school shall be able to furnish at small expense, or without price, such information as shall be priceless when the time of need shall come? I believe it can. I hope it will. A wise plan, and concert of action, on the part of the Homeopathic physicians of Missouri, will take the state for Homeopathy incredibly soon. We are moving as it is, but at what a snail's pace, compared with the merits of our cause. Every legitimate available means should be used to propagate our principles. As physicians we owe it to each other and ourselves; as Homeopathists we owe it to our law of cure; as philanthropists and humanitarians we owe it to suffering humanity. To this end several methods suggest themselves, and minds more fertile, can (if they will) suggest other and better plans.

One is the forming of a tract association composed of all physicians of our school in the state, to which each member contributes a sum of money (not large) but which in the aggregate shall be sufficient to defray all necessary expense. Then let us cull our literature and publish in convenient tract form such gems as shall further our purpose, paying if need be for reprints of such papers from journals throughout the country. Another is the establishment of a state journal in one of our cities with a competent corps of editors from all over the state who shall agree to furnish editorials each month sufficient for the journal's use. In this journal no matter should be allowed except such as looks to the one purpose,—the conversion of the laity to Homeopathy. Each and every article should be free from technicalities and so plainly written that "he who runs may read" and he who reads may understand. The law, the truth, the way, should be made so plain that the "wayfarer though a fool need not err therein."

Another plan still, and possibly a better one, is a journal devoted to science, art, literature, poetry, fiction, what not, but with the one idea, our idea, ever prominent, ever dominant, from cover to cover. To the lovers of a mixed diet this will commend itself, but he who partakes of many viands must pay more than he who lives more simply.

Whether one of these, or some other, or whatever plan be chosen, if wisely chosen and judiciously managed, it will pay a thousand per cent on the investment. In the name of our cause, for the welfare of humanity and in the interest of our physicians I urge upon this convention some action in this direction.

It is said that people judge by results; and while this is true, it is equally true that they must be made acquainted with results, their attention must be called to results before their judgment can become trustworthy. An aggressive, wide-awake Homeopathic physician, valorous and discreet, a good judge of men and with a good opinion of himself, supported by an abiding faith in similia, will bring himself and his cause into public notice. But not every faithful, meritorious physician is possessed of the happy qualifications. Take an example: Dr. M——, a physician of good repute, a graduate of one of the best colleges of our country, and an excellent prescriber, has practiced with splendid success for the past ten years in a Missouri town of eight thousand inhabitants and a medical fraternity of twelve Allopathic physicians. The older of these physicians are the fathers of the younger ones. The fathers settled the country, built the town. They feel that it belongs to them and their posterity after them for an everlasting inheritance. Their families have married and intermarried, twined and intertwined with the first, the oldest and best families of the town, until the blue blood of an Allopathic doctor courses through almost every vein in the township. Dr. M—— is an exceedingly modest man. Only his modesty and his staying qualities are equal to his ability as a physician. He is painfully reticent and cannot help it. The Allopaths at first said he hadn't sense enough to talk. Later they said he had sense enough to keep his mouth shut. In spite of his environment and his misfortune he is making progress, and the fevered blood of the third generation is being cooled by Homeopathic dilutions. Making progress to be sure; bound to make progress if demonstration counts for anything, or even-handed justice has a chance on earth.

But how slow and tedious and painful the process, compared with what it might have been. What a blessed boon appropriate literature would have been to this silent man. What amends for his silence; what compensation for his modesty; what compliment to his work; what power in his hands. The first five years were spent in keeping out of the poor house. Holcombe's "How I became a Homeopath" was about the only (as it is still perhaps the best) production of our school for the laity. But that cost nearly two dollars a dozen, and every dime earned by our hero when he most needed help was spent in fighting the "wolf from the door."

This is not a fancy sketch nor an overdrawn picture. Its counterpart may be found full many a time, in many a place. For these I plead, and such as these, and all who need the aid which I am persuaded that we can render.

And now, as used always to say the old elder of the church where my boyhood suffered: "May you think on these things, and may they find a lodgment in your hearts, is my prayer."

I would only add that, finding a lodgment there, may they prompt to immediate and decisive action.

The medical firm of Drs. Lowry & Brenizer, Austin, Texas, has been dissolved, Dr. Brenizer succeeding to the practice. Dr. Lowry, whose health has been impaired for some time, has retired from the profession, resting on his laurels, and intends spending a few months at Battle Creek, Mich. Dr. and Mrs. Lowry made the CENTURY a pleasant call on the way from their late southern home.

The Texas State Medical Society, old school, has honored itself by electing Dr. J. W. McLaughlin, of Austin, perhaps its most courteous and most scientific member, to the presidency of that association. While ultra old school in his medical beliefs Dr. McLaughlin is nevertheless a courteous gentleman, a close student and an able physician, and as such the MEDICAL CENTURY desires to congratulate that association upon the good sense it has exhibited in electing him to its highest office.

Obstetrics.

INDUCED ABORTION—WHEN IS THE PHYSICIAN JUSTIFIED IN PRODUCING ABORTION, AND INDUCING PREMATURE LABOR?

By C. A. PAULY, M. D, Cincinnati, Ohio.
PROFESSOR OBSTETRICS PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE.
OHIO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

During the period of gestation there are several diseases and as many complications that can develop and by their persistency cause the physician many anxious moments. In most of pregnancies the first disorder to offer itself is vomiting. The vomiting of pregnancy presents two forms: The first causes discomfort and fatigue, but does not often endanger life. The second is more serious, and sometimes proves fatal. The first form is called simple vomiting; it is quite common and may present itself early during the first four weeks, or, later, about the third or fourth month. The second form is known as grave or irrepressible vomiting. It is serious from the beginning, and in some cases it is so violent and constant as to exhaust the patient's strength in a few weeks, and, after inducing extreme emaciation, end in death.

This form is divided into three stages: In the first stage, the vomiting very seldom comes on suddenly, but follows closely the simple form. The vomiting is very frequent, and nearly all the food and drink taken by the patient is rejected, and the character of the matter rejected is mucus, bile and food, strongly acid, sometimes streaked with blood. Soon the patient shows signs of faulty nutrition, emaciation and debility. In this stage there is scarcely any fever. In the second stage, the symptoms of the first grow more severe, the attacks of vomiting are more frequent and violent, the emaciation increases, and finally fever sets in, with a pulse from 100 to 140, the tongue is dry and parched, there is intense thirst, and the breath is acid and fetid. In the third stage, the symptoms undergo a change; the attack of vomiting ceases or becomes less severe. Anxious friends might think the patient better, but the fever persists; the pulse ranges from 120 to 140 pulsations per minute. Attacks of syncope and cerebral symptoms soon come on; there is intolerable neuralgic pains, loss of vision, hallucinations, delirium, and finally coma, which ends in death. The prognosis of this affliction is slow, and the patients do not generally succumb until after the second or third month of the disease.

As to the etiology or cause of irrepressible vomiting we know nothing. Pathological anatomy is silent in regard to the disease. The diagnosis, in most cases, is not difficult. Under medical treatment the majority of cases yield to the indicated remedy, but there are obstinate cases that will not yield, and gradually pass through the different stages of the grave form. These cases call for surgical treatment. If, after careful medication, close attention to the diet and regulation of the bowels, and, further, dilitation of the cervix to relieve the tension of uterine fibres, we have failed to quell the exciting cause, our patient is growing weaker and fast passing into the state of extreme prostration, we will be driven to consider the necessity of producing abortion. Cases requiring such extreme measures are a rarity, but we know that occasionally women do die from irrepressible vomiting that might have been saved had the pregnancy been brought to an end.

But here the most difficult question arises. When is the physician justified in producing abortion? When is the operation proper? If we resort too soon to the use of artificial means we are liable to be censured for destroying the fetus without advantages, for there is such a thing as spontaneous cessation of vomiting. Change of scenery, change of diet or medication will sometimes cause immediate cessation of vomiting. Again, if we operate too late we will be reproved for not emptying the uterus earlier. If an abortion is produced in the first stage there would be the serious error of sacrificing a pregnancy that might have gone to full term. If the abortion is produced in the third stage of the disease, when the patient is subject to frequent attacks of syncope and cerebral symptoms are strongly marked, we are liable to the grave objection of not saving the patient, but hastening her end. The second stage or intermediate period is when the operation should be performed. In this stage there is almost incessant vomiting of all food and the smallest quantity of water given —there is great debility, continued fever, fetid and even putrid breath; with these symptoms and the failure of all medication which has been tried the physician is justified in producing abortion.

Other conditions and complications during the early months of pregnancy that may lead to the production of abortion are hemorrhages that have resisted all kinds of treatment, irreduceable displacements of the womb, extreme dropsy of the amnion and tumors of the soft parts, which cannot be displaced, punctured or extirpated.

ALBUMINURIA.

The second disease to be thought of is albuminuria. The discovery of albumen in the urine at any time, before, during or following pregnancy is not a pleasant symptom to battle with. Albuminuria during pregnancy should be regarded as a serious complication for both woman and child. "One out of every four or five patients with albuminuria will be affected with convulsions." During the latter months of pregnancy the physician should examine the urine of patients at intervals of two or three weeks; sometimes albumen may be present, again absent. To be more positive of the condition of the kidneys microscopical examinations should be observed. If granular or fatty casts be found, and should they persist, and albumen be present, there is no doubt but that the kidneys are at fault. The treatment should be based on what has been said to be the cause of the albuminuria. If due to the pressure of the gravid uterus the induction of labor may be the wisest course to pursue; yet by proper medication and diet and the increased action of the skin we may be able to promote the secretion of urine and diminish the congestion of the renal vessels. But in obstinate cases, whether due to pressure or other causes, we may have to consider the advantage of inducing labor. Premature labor should take place when the albumen is great in quantity, has not diminished by treatment, is still increasing, and the patient shows threatening symptoms—such as severe headache, dizziness, loss of vision and pain in the epigastrium. The risk of the operation is slight compared with that which the patient would run in the event of a puerperal convulsion. After the period of viability and near the close of the eighth month of pregnancy, in order that the child might

live without too great risk, is when the artificial induction of labor should take place.

Under the head of Complications we will consider placenta prævia and contracted pelvis.

PLACENTA PRÆVIA.

The treatment of placenta prævia consists, first, in the interest of the mother, in preventing hemorrhages and septic infection. Second, in the interest of the child, in securing delivery as soon as possible. When hemorrhage occurs before the twenty-eighth week most obstetricians advise the use of palliative measures to check the bleeding and endeavor to carry the patient to the period of viability, when they attempt delivery with hope of saving the child. If hemorrhage occur before the child is viable the chances for saving its life are greatly lessened. It is claimed that hemorrhages occurring before the seventh month are, as a rule, the result of complete placental presentation. If such be the case the child never becomes viable and gestation is cut short. After the thirty-second week we are less liable to lose the child by the induction of premature labor than if we try to prevent labor and expose the child's life until the end of gestation. The first hemorrhage serves as a warning; it indicates to us the condition of the woman; fortunately in most cases it is slight. When the first hemorrhage appears the patient should be put to bed and placed in charge of a competent nurse, who has been instructed how to use the tampon. When the second hemorrhage occurs the nurse should insert the tampon and dispatch for the physician at once. If the patient cannot employ a skillful nurse and her physician is not so situated that he can be called at a moment's notice I should say, under such conditions, the induction of premature labor should be brought about with the occurrence of the first hemorrhage. There is no safety for the woman until the uterus is emptied.

CONTRACTED PELVIS.

There are three forms of contracted pelvis. First, justo-minor, in which all the diameters from brim to outlet are diminished in very nearly equal measures. Second, the simple flattened pelvis with the contraction in the conjugate only, the other diameters being normal. The third is the flattened, generally contracted pelvis, both conjugate and transverse diameters being contracted. In our American women abnormal pelves are rare however; the symmetrically small pelvis (justo-minor), caused by arrest of development at puberty is the variety generally met with in American women. The flattened or rachitic is found oftener in the foreign women among the lower classes and is the result of laborious work and poor nourishment before or at the time of puberty.

In the treatment of cases with contracted pelves the accoucheur has for his resources the Caesarean section, induction of premature labor, symphsiotomy, craniotomy, forceps and version. King, in his Manual of Obstetrics, gives the following under the head of induction of premature labor in pelvic deformities:

"The degree of conjugate contraction of the pelvis in which it is proper to induce premature delivery, when it is designed to save the child's life, is practically limited to between two and one-half and three and one-half inches. A child at the end of the seventh lunar month (twenty-eighth week), may be delivered alive through a conjugate diameter of two and one-half inches. One at the end of the eighth lunar month (thirty-second week), through three inches, possibly through two and three-fourth inches. One at the end of the ninth lunar month (thirty-six weeks), through three and one-half inches. When the measurement is over three and one-half inches the labor may be left till full term (fortieth week). When the conjugate diameter measures less than two and one-half inches, abortion should be induced as soon as possible after the diagnosis of pregnancy is certain."

In conclusion I want to say that in cases with contracted pelves requiring extreme surgical measures some of our leading obstetricians claim that the improved Caesarean section offers more toward saving the lives of mother and child, and is greatly to be preferred. Abortion may be avoided and premature labor is unnecessary.

Neurology.

THE PATHOLOGY OF NEURASTHENIA.

By J. D. BUCK, M. D., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PROF. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE.
OHIO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Neurasthenia, whether spinal or cerebral, in many cases stands as the incipient stage of a later and pronounced sclerosis. The neurasthenia is antecedent, and when the sclerosis is pronounced and well-defined, whether peripheral or central, circumscribed or diffused, it is assigned as the specific lesion and regarded as satisfactorily explaining the neurasthenia. In the natural history and orderly sequence of the disease all this is undoubtedly true. The cause of the disease from beginning to end is regarded to be sclerosis, a malnutrition, and subsequent disintegration of the tissue involved. In many cases the diagnosis is easily made during life and confirmed by autopsy afterward. Now the first point I wish to emphasize is that the sclerosis is altogether the result of the disease, and that as a specific lesion it stands in no sense as cause. Neither do those antecedent conditions usually designated as predisponants—such as bad food, bad air, loss of sleep, etc., stand as sufficient causes for either neurasthenia, or sclerosis. None of these conditions, concomitants, or lesions stand as sufficient cause for the disease under question. Only a small per cent of those subject to these predisposing causes manifest these diseases, and the pathologist is driven back upon the idiosyncrasy of individuals to explain the susceptibility of one and the immunity of another under similar conditions of exposure. When the microscope has rendered its final verdict and structural pathology has said its last word we are no wiser as to the real cause, essential nature, and cure of neurasthenia and sclerosis than we were before.

Two methods are in vogue for the treatment of these conditions. First, general dietetics, hygiene, and, what by all schools of medicine is called constitutional treatment; and, second, the more specific treatment based on symptoms in their relation to drug pathogenesy. I hold that the Homeopathic treatment is often far more successful than any other, and I also hold that it ought far oftener to succeed than it does. The intelligent Homeopathic physician now-a-days does not hesitate in the least to take advantage of all hygienic and dietetic measures proven to be of the least benefit. He furthermore removes, as far as possible, all predisposing causes recognized as promoting these diseases. In dealing with predisposing causes and preventive measures reference is had almost exclusively to physi-

cal conditions; and here lies the oversight, the mistake which I think more than all else militates against the best results.

The physician who is entirely ignorant of hygiene and dietetics, or who neglects the use of the best known appliances in these directions and relies solely on his remedies, not only fails of the best results but would be regarded now-a-days as little better than a charlatan. The wise Homeopath of today neglects nothing that promises to aid the recovery of his patient. He uses electricity, and he has annexed hygiene, dietetics, baths, massage and the like. He has, however, to go further, and enter the metaphysical realm, which represents the land of real causation, the dynamics of which can alone explain the philosophy of drug action. But suppose, as is often the case, he refuses? Then I affirm that he will remain forever in ignorance of the real pathology and therapeutics of diseases like neurasthenia and sclerosis, while charlatans, ignorant of every other realm or principle in the science of medicine, will presently outrank him in knowledge and treatment of these diseases. The physician who takes this stand will virtually give over to rank charlatanism the most fruitful realm of study and that most profitable of results in all nervous diseases and mental alienations. The cause of one's assuming such ground is either blind prejudice or sheer laziness, and is more often a compound of both.

There is no plainer fact in nature than that man's being equally adheres in and manifests from the physical and the metaphysical realms. All mental philosophy recognizes this fact and is specially the offspring of metaphysics. I could quote volumes in support of this statement from Plato to Des Carte, Fibnitzs and Spinoza, from them to Sir Wm. Hamilton, Bain and Herbert Spencer. The invisible and intangible is specially the realm of causation. Every created form, every physical structure, is literally neither more nor less than an embodied idea. If this be true, and it is a thesis far easier of defense than the rotundity of the earth, what folly to talk of causes and yet ignore metaphysics. But in fact no one does ignore it. The veriest charlatan dabbles in metaphysics. The child reasons as to causes. The materialist speculates as to the moving strings of matter. Only the true philosopher who deals with this realm in an orderly and systematic manner, reasoning by both induction and deduction, can discern the rational order that pervades the universe.

The question, then, is not whether one will use or ignore metaphysics; but whether one will use it as a philosopher or as an empiric? for use it he must and does. The medical world will waken one day to the fact that the hypnotist, the metaphysical healer and the so-called Christian scientist far outrank it in knowledge of the realm of causation and the therapeutics of many forms of mental disease. To contemptuously ignore this fact or to belittle and deny results will be as useless and foolish as to attempt by these methods to put down Homeopathy. Let me be distinctly understood. The various forms of mental-healing referred to I regard as in most instances as rank and pernicious charlatanism. Their practitioners are possessed of a few empirical data and usually no other knowledge of the science of medicine. If from such data they can often show remarkable results, as undeniably they do, is that a reason, I ask, why we should ignore or deny the results, and give the whole realm over to charlatanry? Or may we find therein a reason for exploring that realm by the most exact scientific methods, rescue it from charlatanism and add the knowledge so derived to our armamentarium as we do with hygiene, dietetics, electricity and the like.

I am not ready to admit general mental incapacity on the part of the profession to which I belong, but I fear that this charge of mental indolence and prejudice might not be so readily disposed of. The present is specially the age of mental evolution of our race. Mental and nervous diseases are steadily on the increase. Physical methods alone have proven entirely inadequate to prevent or arrest them. So, that looking at the problem from either a theoretical or practical standpoint, we are forced to the same conclusion.

The whole subject, then, of neurasthenia, must be studied from the metaphysical side. In physics and physiology we discern results, but not causes; so that the real pathology of these conditions will be found in the invisible and intangible realm; in the aims and ideals, motives and mental habits of individuals. The Homeopathic physician who believes in dynamics ought to know that at once the most subtle, powerful and far-reaching dynamics lies not in the "potency of drugs," but rather on the mental plane; in the realm of thought, will, and imagination. These are the real forces that mould matter, create form, impel to action, secure harmony, and promote evolution.

It is true that this realm is largely given over to empiricism and charlatanry, and that our would-be scientists give us little but speculative hypotheses and materialistic nihilism. Is not this the strongest of all reasons why the subject should be rescued from all such abuses and placed upon a sound basis of science and philosophy? This can never be done till men are ready to listen and eager to learn from anything that reveals light. The present condition of apathy and incredulity is the legitimate result of our materialistic nihilism.

The physical body is regarded as the man, and psychology is merely the physiology of the nervous mechanism through which the thinker acts. And our materialism deepens while skepticism expands. It has already been proposed to vivisect human beings for the benefit of science—the apotheosis of matter!! the diabolism of modern science. The scalpel will never reveal the mainsprings of life nor the real cause of disease even though it drip with the gore and rust with the agony of a hetacomb of human beings. We are too ready with the knife and too apathetic in mind in this boasted age of physical science. We are too ready to lop off an offending member in order to hide our inability to cure it. The whole science of medicine is becoming a blood-offering to the moloch of modern surgery. Grand as are its achievements where are our boasted dynamics, our law of cure? Are these a failure. Because the surgeon can cut and no longer kill, is that a reason why the human body should be scarred and dismembered? Are the ovaries like the vermiform appendix, supernumerary organs? And is the surgeon really a better judge of the proper size and conformation of the human skull than the mind that builds in order to inhabit it? I do not criticize surgery, I rather glorify it. It is almost the only realm of progress in modern medicine. It supplements our failures in therapeutics, and saves all it can of the fragments. It cuts where we ought to cure, and it cuts with a skill and an assured safety never dreamed of before. If the doctrine of physical heredity were true instead of a mere pastime, imagine the result after a few generations, if indeed generation itself did not disappear with the progress of laparotomy.

Certainly the real realm of causes needs exploration just at present as never before. The pathology of all nervous diseases, including neurasthenia and sclerosis, will never be accurately determined from the ravages remaining in the physical structure, but rather from a knowledge of the philosophy of action of the healthy human being, from the true relations of mind and matter whereby friction may be avoided and disease prevented.

In order to accomplish this result the ideal human being no less than the healthy human body must be discerned. No normal action or healthy exercise will ever produce nervous exhaustion. The slow disintegration of nervous tissue, scorning all nutritive repair, and that living death known as locomotor ataxia when once present are usually hopeless with our present resources. The cause of these diseases has steadily evaded the searching scalpel; we know only their results or ravages as revealed by autopsy. The real causes are deeply hidden, and must be sought in the realm of all causation and at the very fountain head of all vitality. My object at the present time is to make plain the necessity rather than indicate the method of study. I may say, however, that while metaphysics ignores or denies no fact in physics, and no well-ascertained law in physiology, it supplements these by a philosophy of man precisely the reverse of that which discerns mind as a mere function of matter, and life as a mere result of organization and association of molecules. Its working hypothesis is that *man is a living soul inhabiting a physical body.*

Associations.

INDIANAPOLIS HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of Indianapolis met Wednesday evening, May 2d, with the president in the chair.

After the usual preliminary exercises Dr. W. R. Stewart read a thoughtful and inspiring paper on

SOME PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY,

of which some of the good points were as follows:

God created man in his own image and breathed into him the breath of life. Not animal life but spiritual life that God imparted to man.

Life comes from God. God is life. Without Him there is no life.

This animation Hahnemann has called dynamis or vital force. It is the invisible power within us which generates activity in our organisms, which is the active part of our being.

It is the force which in its normal state produces in the body harmonious action and without which there is only degeneration and decay until the elements which compose our body return to their original chemical constituent parts.

Any unbalancing of the equilibrium of the vital force is productive of abnormal conditions, manifested by morbid feeling and deranged functions. This we call disease. These warnings of disease we call symptoms. The absence of symptoms is health.

By medicines we mean something to heal the sick, and their curative power depends upon their ability to modify the vital force.

It is possible only to recognize the power of drugs to produce distinct changes in the human body, particularly the healthy human body. And it follows that if drugs act as curative agents they exercise their curative power only by virtue of their ability to alter bodily functions through production of peculiar symptoms.

Any impression made upon the system through any of the special senses can be obliterated by a stronger impression affecting the same nerve centres.

The effect of a potentized remedy on the vital force, being of short duration, the system is soon recovered from symptoms produced by it and is again in a normal condition.

Disease is not some material thing but is a product of misemployed force.

Medicine is the medium through which the vital force regains its normal condition.

We must meet symptom with symptom, spirit with spirit and similar with similar.

The emotional or spiritual side of the patient is too often neglected in treatment of disease.

Dr. O. S. Runnels said we needed more such papers. As Homeopathic physicians we need to dwell more on this thought of life, which precedes organization and was here before the body. This the strongest argument for immortality.

Similia stands contrasted with contraria in not clashing against obstacles, but by working along the same line as the obstacle slides it off the track.

Dr. C. E. Sawyer said that if more such papers were given general distribution Homeopathy would be put in a better light in the eyes of all men. A notable fact that Hahnemann's ideas are well in line with the advanced thought of this day and age.

Nothing more reasonable than the minimum dose of drugs counteracting effects of disease. The great magnifying power necessary to discover disease germs impresses us with the fact that counteracting force need not be greater.

Homeopathy is a principle regardless of the size of dose.

Dr. J. T. Boyd declared the Homeopathic law of cure the only law which bears investigation. The law of similars recognized by the divine law.

Certain classes of cases can be better treated by higher attenuations. *Calcarea* and *Silicia* are inert in the crude substance, but we can produce pathogenetic effect by the 10x Trit. He thinks success will attend lower dilutions in vegetable remedies which exist in small quantities in plants.

Dr. L. W. Jordan said we should not restrict ourselves to drugs as curative agents. Many other means, as suggested by essayists, being effective in indicated cases.

Dr. R. W. Rogers thought that if more such papers were written and circulated it would be possible to dispel the fallacious ideas which so many have of Homeopathy. As an instance of popular misconception in this regard she spoke of the common idea among the laity that Homeopathists use an entirely different class of drugs than does the old school and that Homeopathic medicine must be very dangerous when so little is given.

Dr. F. C. Stewart said that while may plausible theories had been advanced to explain life, all were more or less conjectural. Man is composed of physical elements and spirit, therefore disease can affect man in two ways, physically and mentally, and must be medicated from two sources.

Dr. W. B. Clarke said he thought the most serious danger menacing Homeopathy today is the internal strife about potencies, and that the fault lies largely with the highs who deny the right to use low potencies, though the lows do not deny any man

the use of his own judgment. We find in consulting Hahnemann's autograph letter, just preceding the table of contents of his Lesser Writings, that he orders a number of remedies in the 3rd trituration, and elsewhere in his writings we find that he gave drop doses of the pure juice of *Bryonia;* also find that he records having alternated remedies.

Dr. J. R. Haynes agreed with most of the paper, although he thought it did not go quite deep enough.

Homeopathy is a positive law, not a system. It is the one law of cure just as we have one law of light, one law of heat, etc. It will cure in every case unless the vitality be too low.

Dr. W. B. Stewart said that if Homeopathy has a foundation, that foundation was discovered by Hahnemann. Thinks this paper shows us our need of studying the Homeopathic bible more; that the solid part of Homeopathy is too often left untouched and unstudied.

There would be less work to do in specialties if we studied Homeopathy more closely.

He believes there is efficacy in low potencies.

In closing the discussion Dr. W. R. Stewart said the law of similars is not confined to medicine but is operative in law and religion as well. The law metes out to law breakers as nearly what he has caused others to suffer as possible.

Those who would know the joys of religion must become humble and have their earthly natures crucified—if they would become followers of Christ.

He preferes high potencies for chronic troubles and low potencies in acute diseases.

Would use the 30x or 200x in chronic constipation rather than the third.

On motion the society adjourned to meet the first Wednesday evening in September.

Rebecca W. Rogers, M. D., Secretary.

SOUTH-CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

DIPHTHERIA—OUR MEDICAL SOCIETY—SOME DISEASES OF THE NOSE—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The South-Central Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical Society held its second regular meeting at the Hotel de Colonial in York, Pa., May 15, 1894. The meeting was promptly called to order at 10:30 A. M., the president, Dr. J. Ross Swartz, in the chair. The meeting was supplemental to a preliminary one held in the Commonwealth Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., on March 20th last. The organization was further perfected by electing a vice-president and three censors. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: J. Ross Swartz, M. D., Harrisburg, president; J. C. Lingle, M. D., Middletown, vice-president; S. G. A. Brown, M. D., Shippensburg, secretary and treasurer; L. H. Stearner, M. D., Porter's Siding, Ernest L. Clark, M. D., Harrisburg, and Charles Wagner, M. D., Hanover, censors. During the morning session a new constitution and by-laws were adopted, the members signing the same. Seven new members were enrolled. After some other preliminary business the society adjourned to meet again at one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was again called to order at one o'clock. After the minutes of the forenoon session had been read and adopted the secretary was authorized to have one hundred copies of the constitution and by-laws printed for distribution among the members.

The president then delivered a short address, after which Dr. J. H. Yeagley, of York, read a very ably-written paper on "Diphtheria."

Among the many instructive points which the doctor gave was that a continuance of local manifestations tended toward blood-poisoning or laryngeal complications. Great stress was laid upon early diagnosis. It is the writer's opinion that diphtheria is a local disease with constitutional effects. Bacteriological examinations of recent date show that eighty per cent of the cases of so-called membranous croup in children are true diphtheria. Treatment, quarantine, disinfection. As sprays for throat, *Peroxide of Hydrogen* (preferably that made by the Oakland Chemical Co., because it contains less acid), and *Bichloride of Mercury* 1–1000 in water. *Papoid* mixed with two parts *Bicarbonate of soda* blown into the throat through a tube every three hours has proven efficacious.

Internal medication: *Mercurius jod. rub., Phytolacca*, etc. The usual after-disinfection was recommended.

Discussion — Dr. Kellar: I have found *Apis, Lachesis, Nitric acid* and *Kali bichromicum* most valuable remedies in the treatment of diphtheria.

Dr. Dehoff: *Kali bichromicum* and *Mercurius biniod.* are the leading remedies. As a spray I have used with success *Eucalyptus* and *Oil turpentine,* equal parts.

Dr. Lingle: If we wait for the development of the throat symptoms we wait too long. Diphtheria is a *constitutional* disease, the local throat symptoms being secondary to the primary constitutional dyscrasia, hence prevention is the all-important factor.

Dr. Swartz: *Kali permang.* is invaluable, and for impending heart failure *Cocaine,* 1x, is almost a specific. *Nitro-glycerine* is also excellent.

Dr. Brickley: I can not recommend the bichloride in a spray of 1–1000 as recommended by Dr. Yeagley. It is entirely too strong and great danger attends such use.

Dr. J. C. Lingle of Middletown then read a paper upon "Our Homeopathic Medical Society." It was very gratifying to him to be permitted to associate with a body of men whose pride is not contained in a creed, but whose interests are those of suffering humanity; whose worship is the law of truth; whose school is boundless nature, and whose teacher is reason fortified by observation and experience.

Drs. Dehoff and Brown commented upon the excellent paper presented and maintained that Homeopathy has nothing to fear from the old school, either intellectually or otherwise; that in numbers we were rapidly gaining upon them and in the successful application of drugs in disease we were their superiors.

Dr. J. Ross Swartz of Harrisburg then read an able article upon "Some Diseases of the Nose." In acute rhinitis *Camphor mono-bromate* usually aborts if taken in time. *Kali brom.* is an excellent remedy for those who "are continually taking cold." Cleanliness is the principal factor in the treatment of hypertrophic rhinitis. The hypodermic injection of a solution of *Carbolic acid* or *Iodine* into a polypus will shrivel it so that it can be blown out in a few days. *Sabadilla* seems to give the most relief to patients suffering from hay fever, while a spray of *Cocaine* affords temporary relief.

Drs. Brickley, Yeagley, Kellar and Safford discussed the paper to some length.

Harrisburg was then chosen as the next place of meeting, the president appointing Dr. Chas. Wag-

ner, Hanover, Dr. G. M. Hoover, Mechanicsburg, and Dr. J. W. Dehoff, York, to prepare papers for the next meeting.

The society then adjourned to meet in Harrisburg on the second Tuesday of July.

S. G. A. Brown, M. D.,
Secretary.

CO-EDUCATION IN MEDICINE.*

By SARAH J. MILLSOP, M. D., Bowling Green, Ky.
PROF. SANITARY SCIENCE SOUTHWESTERN HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE, LOUISVILLE.

Co-education is no longer an experiment, either in medicine or in the leading literary colleges of this country and England.

Some of the most renowned universities of both countries have, within the past decade, opened their doors to women; and have found, too, that in the examinations they carry off their full quota of the honors.

To the liberal minded men of the Homeopathic school of medicine is due the credit of giving to woman the same opportunities as men for obtaining a medical education.

On counting the Homeopathic colleges in which co-education is an established feature, I was somewhat surprised to find we had fifteen, and only three devoted exclusively to the medical education of men.

Of these three, the one in Chicago, formerly admitted women, and some of our most eminent women physicians are among the alumnæ of that college. Why its doors were closed to my sex after they had helped pay for the college building I do not know; but the present faculty are, evidently, in a repentant mood, and willing to be forgiven, as they now urge women to attend their post-graduate course.

In New York City there is less need for a mixed school, as we have there a woman's college, the students of which are taught by some of the professors of the men's college; and they are entitled to all the outside clinical advantages accorded to other medical students.

In Philadelphia, too, there has been for many years an excellent woman's college, but of the Allopathic persuasion.

Our neighbor, Pulte, up here in Cincinnati, can't have found co-education such a terribly bad feature; as after closing her doors to women for a decade she has opened them again and invited women to enter since our own college for co-education has been established.

To the Boston University School of Medicine and the Hahnemann College of Chicago, two of the largest and best medical schools in this country, all honor is due, in that they gave to women the privilege of a medical education many years ago, when co-education was not popular as now.

The learned and able dean of the first named college, Dr. I. I. Talbot, is a staunch friend of the refined, intelligent women of the profession.

Professor Ludlam, now president of the Hahnemann College, in the year 1870, in his presidential address before the American Institute of Homeopathy, made an eloquent plea for the admission of women to that body; and also urged that they be given the privilege of a thorough course of training to fit them for the duties and responsibilities of the medical profession.

It was mainly through his influence that women were admitted to the Hahnemann college during the winter of 1870-71. And now, after twenty-three years of teaching mixed classes, the professors have only words of commendation for the policy then adopted.

I have often heard that brilliant lecturer and foremost surgeon, the late Professor Geo. A. Hall, say that the conduct of the male students improved fifty per cent after the admission of the lady students. I frequently found myself wondering what it could have been before.

For all the Homeopaths are now, and have been most liberal and advanced in this matter of co-education, it is to the Eclectic school that belongs the honor of having graduated the first woman physician in this country.

Elizabeth Blackwell, after vainly knocking at the doors of several of the old school colleges, found she would be received in either of two Eclectic schools, and was graduated from the university of Geneva, N. Y., in 1849.

Two other Eclectic colleges for co-education were established in '49 and '50, and now most, if not all, Eclectic schools receive women students.

The same cannot be said of the Allopathic schools. I find but few in which women are taught and these are not schools of note, with the exception of the University of Ann Arbor, and the Johns Hopkins University. This famed institution of learning has recently opened its doors to women, through the liberal gift of a woman, who made *that* the condition of her gift.

But, as the older school of medicine is fast following the lead of her younger sister in many important particulars, it is to be hoped she will follow her example in this, and grant the priviliges of her many richly-endowed, well-equipped hospitals and colleges to the earnest women, who are desirous of fitting themselves for the practice of medicine.

The renowned Allopathic post-graduate schools of New York do admit women; and a class-mate of my own is the first woman to hold a professorship in one of the Allopathic post-graduate schools of Chicago.

Dr. Amy C. Bowen, an alumna of the Hahnemann College of San Francisco, was the first woman to break down the barriers, and be received, not only as a student, but as an assistant in one of the celebrated post-graduate schools of Berlin.

So, it will be seen, ladies and gentlemen, that women are making progress in obtaining a thorough medical education.

It is generally conceded that whatever else women are not fitted for, they are, by nature and education, fitted to become useful members of this noblest of all professions.

It is now an established fact that women have come into medical life to stay. In fact, we are in great demand, and I do not exaggerate when I affirm that "children cry for us."

So, those colleges which do not admit women, will soon be left in the rear; they will be considered "back numbers" and not up to the requirements of the times.

It may not be uninteresting to know that when the celebrated Agassiz took his degree in 1828 his thesis was an advocacy of the right and fitness of women for the medical profession.

My own experience is that really great men are never afraid of the competition of women. Nor need they be. In this, as in all other relations of life, one sex but supplements what the other lacks. We prove helpful to each other in student life, as in practice later.

* Response to a toast to Co-Education in Medicine at the first commencement exercises of the Southwestern Homeopathic Medical College, Louisville.

If I may judge from an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Courier Journal* the eminent physicians and surgeons of this city do not object to the councils of the scientific woman physician, neither do they refuse the aid of her deft fingers and steady nerves in their delicate surgical operations.

In medical schools where ladies attend the young men may not indulge in smoking during the lectures and clinics, which, no doubt, proves a hardship to many. Neither will there be so many cries of "pass him up" or rough scuffling; but there can always be the singing of college glees and a right-down good time, generally.

I can't believe that professor told the truth, who, on being asked by a bright friend of mine why he was not in favor of admitting women to his college, made answer, "If we admit women they will find out how mean the men are."

If we "find out how mean" a few of the other sex can be, we also find out how kind, helpful, generous and gentlemanly most men are.

It has been generally thought that the Southern people are more conservative on this subject of co-education than are more progressive Northern and Eastern people, but I have found the Southerners ever ready to accept new ideas when convinced of their merits.

In proof of this have we not right here in Louisville a prosperous medical college, with co-education its motto from the start?

And what is more, these chivalrous Kentucky doctors have had the courage to associate with them a woman as one of the incorporators of the college; and also placed her name on the catalogue as one of the teaching faculty.

This is "a new departure" for Louisville—a city noted for its medical schools—and for the South, as well, and is a step in advance of many of the co-educational schools in the East and West.

To the ladies and gentlemen who compose this first year's class let me say that much depends upon you, as to whether other medical schools follow this good example set them.

Let your friendly rivalries for honors, your standing in your classes, your attainments in didactic and clinical instruction, your deportment be such that other colleges seeing the beauty and refining influence of co-education may be led to throw open their doors to women students.

It is my earnest hope that this young southwestern college of Homeopathy, situated in this beautiful city of Louisville—the "Gate City" of the south—may, by its reputation for good behavior, and scientific attainments, so shine forth that it may prove the beacon light to guide all other medical schools throughout the south and west into the placid waters and safe harbor of co-education.

Just as this issue of the Century goes to press it is learned that Drs. F. H. Orme, Atlanta, J. P. Dake, Nashville, Tulio S. Verdi, Washington, and T. Y. Kinne, Paterson, will not be able to attend the Denver meeting. This is too bad, for we do not know four men who will be more greatly missed. Up to the last minute Dr. Dake expected to be present, and it is a great disappointment to him to have to give up the prospect. Dr. Orme has not expected to be able to go, and Drs. Verdi and Kinne have been in doubt. We know that there will be a great deal of regret at the absence of these gentlemen.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM DR. JULIA HOLMES SMITH.

Dear Doctor Fisher:

"The women of the profession, bless their dear souls, how they do get after us if we seem in the least to overlook them! No one will ever forget the churning the men received at the hands of Dr. Smith on the opening night of the World's Congress, last summer, because 'there are not more women on the program,' even though the women outnumbered the stronger sex on that program to the tune of more than three to one, numbers in the profession being considered."

As a member of the committee on the program for the World's Homeopathic Congress I could not have publicly criticised my associates, especially as by dint of hard labor and with help from Mrs. Palmer my efforts to secure proper representation of women on the program were crowned with success.

Your allusion is merely to Mrs. Henrotin opening remarks, and a reference to your own report of the opening night will prove that far from blaming men because there were few notable specialists among women, I found the reason in the fact that we women try to be wife, mother, doctor, all in one, and so fail of personal consecration to a profession, which consecration, involving, as it must, entire self-sacrifice, is the *sine qua non* of professional success.

I hold myself deeply indebted to the medical men who have made possible the entrance of women into their profession, and I can never forget that for a position which I value above price my obligations are due only to men.

After all, why should this discussion of sex arise periodically? Science is sexless. Why consider the sex of the practitioners? Let the test be the character—the character of the work done, the success of the prescriber.

For myself, I am content to do work for which my training has fitted me, and when more is demanded by a patient than my skill can give. I seek help from my betters, regardless of sex.

Don't say again "The men received a *churning* at the hands of Dr. Smith." If you knew me better you would have even doubted your own ears rather than my loyalty to my teachers.

Fraternally yours,

Julia Holmes Smith, M.D.

Chicago, May 9, 1894.

[The Century regrets that it seemed to reflect upon the good taste of Dr. Julia Holmes Smith in its quoted remarks, and yet tis well, since it gives her a chance to make an explanation which will be universally joyously received. For to our certain knowledge a large number of friends who were present on the opening night of the congress viewed her remarks in the light we did. "All's well that ends well."

The Cedar Rapids *Gazette*, of May 23, gave several pages to its report of the meeting of the Hahnemann Institute of Iowa, and published newspaper cuts of forty-three of the physicians in attendance and a large one of Hahnemann. This is enterprise for you from a small city, and if it could but be followed by larger cities where our meetings are held a great deal of general good can be accomplished in this way. Good newspaper committees for all our meetings are what is very much needed. Our report of this excellent meeting reached us too late for this issue. More speed next time, gentlemen.

The Colleges.

NEW YORK'S COMMENCEMENT AND ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The CENTURY is placed under special obligations to its esteemed contemporary, the *North American Journal of Homoepathy*, whose genial news-editor, Dr. H. Worthington Paige, has kindly furnished us with the following news accounts of the commencement exercises of the New York Homeopathic College, and the meeting of the Alumni association of that institution. Dr. Paige will please accept the thanks of this office and of the readers of this journal for this courtesy.—ED.

One of the pleasantest commencements ever held by the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, took place in the Mendlesohn Hall, on Thursday afternoon, May 3d, 1894. The large auditorium was packed with the friends of the college and graduating class. The scene was enhanced by a display of beautiful flowers and frequent selections from the orchestra. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Love. Prof. W. Tod Helmuth, M. D., L. L. D., Dean of the Faculty, made some interesting introductory remarks upon the development of medical colleges and medical education. Hon. Rufus B. Cowing, President of the Board of Trustees, conferred the degrees, after which Prof. L. L. Danforth bestowed the following prizes, a microscope, valued at $100, to Louis D. Hyde; a microscope, valued at $50, to F. H. Cole; the Wales prize, for highest junior standing, to E. R. Fiske. The Alumni Association, through its President, Dr. S. J. Wilcox, presented Louis D. Hyde with three handsome volumes on Surgery, Practice and Materia Medica, for the highest standing during the session year. Prof. St. Clair Smith made a most eloquent address to the graduating class, which was listened to with wrapt attention. Dr. Louis D. Hyde delivered the class valedictory, concluding the exercises.

Two hundred and fifty of the alumni of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, together with invited guests and the graduating class, gathered at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, May 3, 1894. The business meeting preceded the dinner, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, G. G. Shelton, M. D.; First Vice-President, Chas. Deady, M. D.; Second Vice-President, Carl Crisand, M. D.; Third Vice-President, S. H. Knight, M. D.; Recording Secretary, E. G. Tuttle, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. McDowell, M. D.; Treasurer, J. B. Garrison, M. D.; Necrologist, H. Worthington Paige, M. D.; Chairman of the Executive Committee, E. J. Pratt, M. D.; Members of the Executive Committee, to serve three years, Chas. McDowell, M. D., and Irving Townsend, M. D. The banquet hall presented a most brilliant spectacle. The President, Dr. Sidney F. Wilcox, presided, and Dr. John T. Greenleaf acted as toastmaster. The following was the list: Samuel Hahnemann, silently and standing; Alma Mater, Prof. T. F. Allen, LL. D.; Theology, Rev. Geo. Alexander, D. D.; Law, Jno. Proctor Clarke, Esq.; Music, Ericcson Bushnell, with two beautifully rendered songs; Woman, Chas. Francis Adams, M. D.; Humor, Seldon H. Talcott, M. D.; The Class of '94, Wm. Lathrop Love, A. B., M. D.; The Coming Man, G. G. Shelton, M. D. The whole affair was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the association, which is now in its 13th year of existence.

The New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society held its fortieth annual meeting in the Supreme Court room, Trenton, on Tuesday, May 1st.

Two sessions were held, the president, Dr. A. W. Baily, of Atlantic City, presiding.

After hearing the reports of officers and committees, and transacting the usual routine business, the following papers were read and discussed:

Presidential address, "The Relation of Pathology to the Homeopathic Prescription," A. W. Baily, M. D.

"Water as Related to Public Health," C. B. Holmes, M. D.

"Eczema of Face and Scalp," J. R. Hoffman, M.D.

"Orificial Surgery," C. H. Church, M. D.

"Osteo-myelitis, With Case," G. D. Woodward, M. D.

"Primary Materia Medica," W. A. Seibert, M. D., Easton, Pa.

"Repair of the Perinem," E. M. Howard, M. D.

"Glandular Enlargements of Children," Wallace McGeorge, M. D., Bernard Clausen, M. D.

"Heart Disease in Children," W. W. Van Baun, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

The following officers were elected for the current year:

President, G. T. Applegate, M. D., New Brunswick; first vice president, G. D. Woodward, M. D., Camden; second vice president, Jos. P. Johnson, M. D., Hightstown; third vice president, C. Herbert Church, M. D., Passaic; recording secretary, F. P. McKinstry, M. D., Washington; corresponding secretary, Wallace McGeorge, M. D., Camden; treasurer, J. J. Currie, M. D., Beverly. Board of censors—E. M. Howard, M. D., Camden; Samuel Long, M. D., New Brunswick; Annie E. Griffith, M. D., Camden; C. H. Hubbard, M. D., Millville; A. Ubelacker, M. D., Morristown.

The society adjourned to meet in semi-annual session at Newark, October 2, 1894.

The railroads are fairly falling over each other in their mad efforts to catch the American Institute travel this summer, now that a rate has been given us by the Alton-Union Pacific combination. For months all of them canvassed the committee on transportation, but despite all the ingenuity that could be exhibited on the committee's part it was impossible to get any line other than the one selected as the official route to make us a rate or to promise any concessions whatsoever. Now, however, interested parties, doctors who have been able to squeeze transportation for themselves, are acting as agents for rival lines which would give no concessions at all, and are thus trying to throw the business away from the route which came to our relief in the time of real need, and, after all, by all means the best route for the occasion. Such action will meet with small favor at the hands of the profession, and it reflects no credit on those who allow themselves to be made the tools of roads who had nothing for us but full fare rates and the ordinary conveniences of travel till the line unanimously selected by the committee took up our cause and helped us out of our difficulty. Go to, with such exhibitions of selfishness and meddlesomeness with the work of the Institute's committee!

Medical Century

An International Journal of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

C. E. FISHER, M. D., - Editor,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR:

W. A. DEWEY, M. D., New York.

Chicago, June 15, 1894.

THE VERY LAST CALL.

Brethren, colleagues, friends, let us all go to Denver. When the profession of that city sent a pressing invitation to us to meet in their hospitable municipality this year it meant more than an invitation to read papers, discuss medical topics, go through the routine work of the Institute and adjourn. It meant that we are invited to go to Denver a full thousand strong for the influence the Institute may have upon the medical affairs of the state of Colorado. It meant that our brethren of the West are asking the help of their brethren of the East and of the middle states and of the whole United States through the influence of their presence, their personnel, their scientific attainments and all else that go to make up a thoroughly representative meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Denver is a great metropolis in commerce, politics, education, mining, railroads and nearly all that constitute a great and promising city. Our colleagues desire to make it also a great metropolis for Homeopathy. They have several embryonic institutions under their fostering care, and recently have taken steps toward establishing a college and hospital for training in Homeopathy the young men and women of Colorado and the West. The American Institute, by the presence of a large and successful convention, can do much for them and for Homeopathy in the territory of which Denver is the commercial centre. Shall we allow this excellent opportunity for missionizing a great people to pass? No! A thousand times No! Not only is it the duty, but it should be, and we believe it will be, the pleasure of every member of the American Institute who can possibly leave home and his work to go to Denver and lend his individual and professional aid toward the advancement of our interests in that promising young city, in that great mission field.

As "Westward the Star of Empire makes His way," so westward the star of similia is finding her way. The position of our colleagues in Colorado and on the Pacific coast is already a most commanding position. But they need our help. Without making special effort in any unusual direction we can enjoy as good a meeting, professionally and socially, as though we were to convene in one of the populous centres of the East, and at the same time by our very presence lend material aid to our struggling brethren of the Queen City of the plains and extend the influence of Homeopathy all through the Rocky mountain district. Shall we do it, or shall we bemoan the fact that our convention for this year is not to be held at some great barn of a seaside hotel, where sandcrabs and chiggers and fleas and mosquitos make life a burden; where cold collation awaits us, where ancient salmon salad attempts to usurp the place of the attar of roses, where crowded sleepers are asked to shelter us during our sessions. No noisy locomotives and clattering hammers of lazy carpenters will disturb our meetings. No congress will crowd our sessions and bid us depart to committee rooms to perform the business of the Institute. No, all Denver will greet us with open arms. Our brethren are making ready for our coming. The city of Denver is making ready for our coming. The state of Colorado is making ready for our coming. Let us not disappoint them. This meeting has special work to perform, and it should be, and we firmly believe it will be, the pleasure of the largest number of members who have attended a meeting in recent years to go to Denver and help perform that duty as it should be performed. Brethren, colleagues, friends, let us all go to Denver.

THE HOMEOPATHIC TEXT-BOOK OF SURGERY.

With unusual pleasure and pardonable pride we have a very important announcement to make to the Homeopathic profession. At the Hot Springs meeting of the Southern Homeopatic Medical Association in November, 1892, there being present surgeons Green, Pratt, Walton, Macdonald, Runnels and the editor of this journal, it was decided at some future time to take up the work of preparing for the Homeopathic profession and its students a composite text-book on surgery under the joint editorship of a corps of the best surgeons in our ranks. This subject was further discussed upon the occasion of the World's Homeopathic Congress in Chicago, but no definite action was taken at that time. Early in the winter of 1893 and '94 the editor of this journal again took up the subject with some of the surgeons named and others of our school and it was agreed by all that there is a crying necessity for a thoroughly modern and scientific text-book by our surgeons at this time, and the task was imposed upon us of under-

taking the organization of a staff for this work and the consummation of plans looking to its early preparation. For some months past we have been engaged in this work, with the result that we are now prepared to make formal announcement of the fact that a splendid corps of surgeons, comprising a good number of the best men in the Homeopathic surgical force, are now engaged upon the preparation of a magnificent volume of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred pages, super-royal octavo, after the general plan of the "American Text-book of Surgery," by Keene and White, the volume to be elegantly printed, profusely illustrated, substantially bound and thoroughly embellished with the therapeautics of Homeopathy as applicable to the surgical art. And especially is it a great pleasure to be able to announce that Wm. Tod Helmuth, the Nestor of Homeopathic surgery, has very considerately given up the preparation of a sixth edition of his text-book in order to lend his aid and influence toward the complete success of the new composite book. His late publishers, Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, have also consented to take part with the MEDICAL CENTURY in the issuance of this work from the press and in the subsequent management of its sale, so that its complete success as a monumental addition to the literature of Homeopathy is beyond question assured.

The corps of authors engaged upon this work is as follows: Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, Jr., Dr. Sidney Wilcox, Dr. W. H. Bishop and Dr. G. W. Roberts, New York; Drs. Jno. E. James and W. B. Van Lennep, Philadelphia; Dr. T. L. Macdonald, Washington; Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox, Buffalo; Drs. H. F. Biggar, N. Schneider and T. C. Martin, Cleveland; Dr. O. S. Runnels, Indianapolis; Dr. C. E. Walton, Cincinnati; Drs. E. H. Pratt, Chas. Adams, Geo. F. Shears, R. H. Chislett and C. E. Fisher, Chicago; Dr. S. B. Parsons, St. Louis. The work is to be under the editorship of the editor of this journal. It is expected that the manuscript for the new volume will be completed by the first of October of the present year and that the book will be issued from the press by the first of January, 1895. The fifth edition of Dr. Helmuth's "System of Surgery" is about exhausted and, therefore, there is at present no Homeopathic text-book of surgery for the use of the students who may attend our colleges during the coming winter. No feature of the new book will be sacrificed to undue haste but no unnecessary delay will attend its preparation and issuance.

This work will be sold by advance subscription in leather and half morocco only. And since it has been determined that it is too heavy a product for a single publishing house, under the present patronage of the Homeopathic profession, it is hoped and expected that our practitioners will assist promptly in aiding in the issuance of this magnificent book. Homeopathy needs and should have a thoroughly representative, modern and scientific work on surgery. The corps of men engaged in the preparation of the new volume forms a sufficient guarantee that we shall have a work of very great merit; and in order that we may have this exceedingly valuable addition to our literature issued with the promptness that the exigencies of the case demand it is expected that the recording of the subscriptions will not be delayed.

The MEDICAL CENTURY desires to heartily congratulate the profession upon the success which has attended its editor thus far in the preparation of this work, and it believes that as its real importance is appreciated there will be a general expression of satisfaction throughout the country that the undertaking is now fully assured.

AND WHEN WE GET THERE?

Get where? Why, get to Denver, of course. For we are all going, that is, all of us who can get away; and when we get there, then what?

Why we are just going to have one of the best meetings we have ever enjoyed in all our lives. Denver is a hospitable city, her profession have done the preparatory work faithfully and well, they have the latch-string out clear over into Kansas and Nebraska, and if we but do as they would have us do, we will have one of the jolliest of times. But, we are not going to Denver to be jolly, only. There is work, and hard work, to be done. The scientific features of the Institute should not be sacrificed to anything else, but we must make this meeting memorable in the work done for the good of the profession and Homeopathy everywhere. The section chairmen have all arranged splendid programs for us in their respective departments, and if we mistake not this year's meeting will be one of the most profitable, from the intellectual and professional standpoint, ever held anywhere.

Especially does the "Homeopathic Idea" loom up all along the horizon. At nearly all the state meetings this spring there has been more talk about Homeopathy and Homeopathy's materia medica and Homeopathy's resources, than for many years past. Not the Homeopathy of Swan, or Berridge, or of transcendentalism and fads and fancies, but the real, genuine article, the Homeopathy of Hahnemann, the Homeopathy of Jahr, and Boenninghausen, and Dunham, and other great and master minds who shaped the destinies of our school before it was a school, and who upheld its principles and guided its helm in the early and darker days; who fought our battles and won our victories before many of us were born or baptized in medicine. And if we but read the signs of the times aright the day of the revival in Homeopathy and her true therapeutics is dawning in full glory, and will shine resplendant at Denver if given even half a chance. No matter how great our progress in other departments, the great mass of the profession need and want and must have and are going to have more of Homeopathic materia medica and therapeutics at the conventions,

or are going to stay away from them; and if the American Institute would win to membership that large file of the profession still outside its fold it will make its meetings more interesting and valuable to them. There are manifest evidences that this will be done at Denver, and it is one of the things to be looked for when we get there.

In surgery and gynecology, too, we are keeping abreast of the times in which we live, and when we get there we shall have spread before us two of the best sections of the professional work of the convention in the sections named. A glance at the program as it relates to surgery and gynecology will show that the most exacting specialist in these lines, or in either of them, will find a rare treat in store when he gets there.

But, outside the professional features of the convention, there is an important affair booked for consideration which should be well and thoroughly weighed. We mean the monument question. Of course, every member of the Homeopathic profession is aware of the fact that the movement started at Washington two years ago to erect a monument to the memory of our immortal founder on public grounds in that city is still uncompleted. It should be our pleasure at Denver to take a long step toward the completion of this work. Of course, we all love the name of Samuel Hahnemann and revere his memory. He gave us our profession, and it is small recompense for us to erect a monument to him which shall, even at its very best, but feebly illustrate our affection for his name and works. This monument fund should be swelled to ten times it present size when we get there, and we believe it will be. But it will not be unless every man and woman in attendance upon that meeting comes right out and puts his hand in his pocketbook and makes a really liberal donation to this fund. Were we managing this fund we would accept of no contribution that smacks of niggardliness, nor would we, on the other hand, reject any contribution, no matter how small, that is given in the spirit which prompted the widow to give her mite to the poor. Every man and woman in the profession, and all our patrons who believe in Homeopathy with earnestness and sincerity and who believe they have received benefits of no small importance through the system which Hahnemann founded, should be given a chance to enroll their names on the honor roll that will go with this memorial statute. But, while this should be done, all over this broad land, it surely becomes us when we get there to so swell this fund that there will be little need of looking to the laity for help.

When we get there, then, let us have a good time; let us have a successful professional meeting, let us revive the Homeopathy which has given the world the organized system of medicine to which we hold allegiance, and, above all and beyond all, let us complete the movement started at Washington to erect a monument to the memory of Samuel Hahnemann.

It will not be difficult to do all of this if we will but all go to work toward the accomplishment of these desired ends—when we get there.

Editor's Table.

Denver!
Denver, Colorado!
Denver, Colorado, June 14!
Denver, Colorado, June 14, 1894!
Of course the ladies will all be there.
Of course the seniors will all be there.
Of course the surgeons will all be there.
Of course the clinicians will all be there.
Of course the journalists will all be there.
On to Denver! On to Denver, everybody!
Of course the country doctors will all be there.
Of course the materia medicists will all be there.
Of course everybody, yes, everybody, will be there.

Now the Institute, then a good rest, then college work again.

For no one who loves Homeopathy and the Institute will dare to stay away.

Dr. Rita Dunlevy removed, May 30th, to 172 W. 54th street, New York.

Dr. Edwin Breyfogle, San Francisco, has removed his office to 213 Geary street, that city.

Dr. R. Alice Jaffa, late of California, has opened an office at 345 W. 34th street, New York.

Dr. J. R. Boynton, Chicago, is at present located at 1223 West Ravenswood Park, Ravenswood, Illinois.

Dr. George H. Gardner will be located at Nantucket, Mass., for the summer. His address is 17 Fair street.

Dr. A. B. Spach, Chicago, has removed to 6629 Harvard Avenue, Chicago, with hours till 9 A. M., and 1 to 2:30 and 6 to 7 P. M.

Dr. Alfred P. Hanchett, Council Bluffs. Iowa, called upon friends in Chicago, including the Medical Century, late last month.

The Chicago *Evening Post* of May 9 contained a very complimentary and deserved write-up and portrait of Dr. J. Sidney Mitchell, of this city.

Dr. Laura Ballard, San Francisco, paid the Century office a call recently, but, unfortunately it was during the editor's absence and we did not have the pleasure of meeting her.

Quite a large party of physicians from New York and vicinity will go to Denver via the Pennsylvania and Chicago & Alton combination, of which Dr. A. B. Norton, New York, has been the moving spirit.

A combination time card has been issued for the American Institute over the New York Central and Michigan Central lines by Dr. Dewey, and a good party of Eastern physicians are coming West this way.

Dr. Henry Sherry, who has been in California for a year past for his health, has returned to the city and has resumed his practice, in connection with the editor of the Medical Century.

Several reports of state society meetings reached this office too late for this issue, which has been hurried in order that it may be out in the mails before the start is made for Denver. If you would get in the Century, brethren, you must be prompt with your reports. No canal boat service in this office, if it can be avoided.

The official programme of the American Institute is a thing of real beauty. Secretary Dudley deserves great credit for the issuance of such a handsome document, and he has displayed a love for the esthetic not supposed to dwell within him. It is certainly a very handsome little souvenir of the jubilee meeting of the Institute.

At the regular meeting of the Cincinnati Homeopathic Lyceum, May 21st, that society passed a series of touching and appropriate resolutions bearing upon the death of the late Dr. Webster, of Dayton, O. Dr. Webster was a censor and warm friend of Pulte Medical College, and his death is greatly felt in that city, as everywhere in fact where the good doctor was known.

Dr. W. W. Van Baun and L. H. Willard of the transportation committee have done good and efficient service in connection with the transporting of the convention to Denver. The committee has labored under unusual difficulties this year, but, under the circumstances, it is believed it has accomplished work that will be satisfactory in the main.

Doctor, if you are not already on the MEDICAL CENTURY's list of subscribers, now is a most excellent time to subscribe. You will find our young lady clerks ready to take your name at Denver, and give you a receipt for a year's subscription in advance whenever you desire to enroll your name and deposit the necessary shekels. Don't leave Denver, if not already on the list, without enrolling your name. The MEDICAL CENTURY will be glad to number you among its friends and we believe you will enjoy its semi-monthly visits.

From a copy of the Albany *Daily Times* the CENTURY learns that Drs. Wm. Tod Helmuth, Horace M. Paine and Lewis Soule have been appointed managers for the new Homeopathic Insane Hospital at Collins' Farm, New York. No better appointments could be made, and in thus honoring Drs. Helmuth, Paine and Soule, Gov. Flower has shown wisdom and foresight far beyond most medico-political appointments. We congratulate the appointees, but at the same time greater congratulations belong to Gov. Flower and New York.

The applications for sleeping car accommodations via the official line to Denver have been coming in at a rapid rate recently, and by the time this number of the CENTURY is issued from the press they will doubtless be largely increased. The rival party, if it is proper to so dignify the small number going via the Burlington, are nearly all deadheaders; that is, in proportion to the number going that way the number riding on passes is unusually large. Fully as many go free in that single carload, if they get that many, as will go on complimentary transportation on the official train.

From Dr. P. C. Majumdar, Calcutta, India, it is learned that the tenth annual commencement exercises and distribution of prizes of the Calcutta School of Homeopathy took place on the 28th of March in the Hall of the Arya Mission Institution, Calcutta, at which there was a large and enthusiastic gathering of teachers, students and friends of Homeopathy in India. The chairman, Dr. Younan, in his remarks, urged upon the students due diligence in pursuing their studies, and especially that of Materia Medica, always, in order that they may be successful practitioners of Homeopathy. There were twenty graduates this year, showing the school to be flourishing and prosperous.

More attention is being given by the various state medical societies and state health boards to the subject of tuberculosis and methods of preventing its spread and contagion than ever before. This is a fruitful topic for investigation, and no greater benefits are likely to accrue to the human family from the consideration of any question in connection with sanitary science than will be likely to obtain from the solution of the prevention of tuberculosis. This is a good subject for medical societies and health boards to work upon, and if they will take up it and kindred topics more and pay just a little less attention to medico-political matters they will be serving the people as the people desire and deserve to be served.

The following is the list of officers of the Alumni Association of Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, elected at the meeting of last month:

President, Dr. A. S. Couch, Fredonia, N. J., class of '85; first vice president, Dr. L. H. Willard, Pittsburgh, '66; second vice president, Dr. Wallace McGeorge, Camden, '68; third vice president, Dr. F. W. Lange, Scranton, '90; permanent secretary, Dr. W. W. Van Baun, Philadelphia, '80; provisional secretary, Dr. Edmund H. Kase, Philadelphia, '88; treasurer, Dr. Wm. H. Bigler, Philadelphia, '71. Executive committee, to serve three years: Dr. E. W. Mercer, '84; Dr. Carl Vischer, '87; Dr. E. R. Snader, '84. The association has a membership of 950, scattered throughout the world.

An interesting medical warfare has been going on at Rochester, Indiana, recently. Dr. Metcalf of the state board of health has undertaken to depose Dr. J. W. Iorns, a loyal Homeopath, who is county health officer, chosen by the county commissioners, and he has found Dr. Iorns just a little too full of metal to surrender without cause. The trouble arose over the report that a case of smallpox had been buried in Rochester, which report is emphatically denied by the county health officer and others who claim to know their business. It is enough that Dr. Metcalf is a rantankerous fighter of the old school and that Dr. Iorns is equally able to champion the cause of Homeopathy to know that an interesting struggle is occurring. Thus far our colleague holds the fort and it may be depended upon that he will be there when the contest is ended. He is very popular in his town and country and the commissioners seem unwilling to brook interference on the part of the state board.

The legislature of New York has passed a bill, and the governor has signed it, establishing a colony for epileptics in that state. The colony is to be called the Craig Colony, for the late Oscar Craig, who was for many years president of the New York State Board of Charities. The colony is to be built on the cottage plan, and it is intended that some one of the leading specialists in nervous and mental diseases shall be appointed on the board of managers in order that the institution may be conducted in the very best possible way, with the idea of seeing what can be done for the unfortunate who become inmates of this splendid charity. Why not select our Dr. O'Conner as the man; no better selection could be made, and since Gov. Flower is an outspoken patron of Homeopathy, might it dot be well for our friends in New York to press Dr. O'Conner's appointment upon him? The epileptics of New York are entitled to as good treatment as Gov. Flower would choose for himself and family, and it might not be a bad idea to get this institution for Homeopathy, if possible.

The American Institute of Homeopathy Special is the train to take out of Chicago. It leaves the Union depot on the evening of Tuesday, June 12, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Kansas City the next morning, where it will be joined by the delegations from Western Missouri, Eastern Kansas, and the party that may have come up from St. Louis in the night, including Dr. Norton's large party from New York and the East. Those rendezvousing at St. Louis will leave there on the Chicago and Alton regular train in special sleepers on the evening of the 12th of June, arriving in Kansas City on the morning of the 13th. The run across the state of Kansas will be made together by daylight, through one of the finest agricultural and high prairie regions of the United States, Denver being reached on the morning of Thursday, June 14. This is the party to join, and no one who really desires a good visit with their colleagues from all over the country should think of being so selfish as to flock off a little side jaunt with but a handful of their brethren when the crowd goes the official way. Let us stand by the road that stood by us in time of need, and at the same time enjoy the pleasure of each other's company en route.

Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia has issued its curriculum of studies for a four years' graded course. The first year embraces history of medicine, botany, zoölogy, chemistry, physics, electricity, anatomy, biology, physiology, general clinics. The second year embraces chemistry (organic), laboratory work, urinary analysis, anatomy, completed, including dissections; physiology, completed, including embryology; histology (normal), laboratory work; pathology (general); materia medica, pharmacy, toxicology; institutes of medicine; minor and surgery bandaging; general clinics. The third year embraces histology (pathological); bacteriology; surgical anatomy; materia medica; practice of medicine; physical diagnosis (general); surgery, including operative procedures; obstetrics, including operative procedures; gynecology; ophthalmology; otology; laryngology; general clinics. The fourth year embraces materia medica and therapeutics; practice of medicine; physical diagnosis, special, including demonstrations; dermatology; syphilology; neurology; surgery; obstetrics; pediatrics; hygiene; medical jurisprudence; special clinics and bedside instruction. And this is the college whose diplomas the British Homeopathic Congress pronounces unworthy of recognition in the Homeopathic councils of its country. Go to!

Our New York colleagues are rejoicing over the fact that the legislature just adjourned has bought Collins' Farm in Erie county, near Buffalo, for the purpose of establishing another Homeopathic state insane hospital for New York. Collins' Farm is pronounced an ideal spot and was bought some years ago by Erie county for a county asylum for $50,000. It is expected that the next legislature will make an appropriation of from $100,000 to $150,000 for the purpose of building new buildings, to be used in connection with those already erected, and this done, New York state will have two of the largest and most elegant insane asylums in the United States under Homeopathic management and control. The remarkable success attending the treatment of the insane at Middletown has won for us this second asylum. Surely, Homeopathy is having a good deal to be thankful for these dull times and if those of us who can make it convenient to attend the Denver meeting fail to do so, thereby losing a splendid opportunity to boom Homeopathic interests in the mighty West as they are being pushed in the East, we will but bring upon our heads the deserved condemnation of our more public spirited brethren who are not contented to sit idly by and allow their colleagues to do all the battling for our public interests.

At the recent meeting of the Wisconsin State Society, Allopathic, Dr. Whiting, of Janesville, one of the brightest old school men in that state, is quoted in connection with the subject of malignant diphtheria as follows: "We are so prone to take up the microbe and shake it in the face of the public that we don't make any progress in treating the disease. I wish we could get some remedy with which we could go into a poor stricken family and carry them comfort. I own I am ashamed to watch this disease sweeping on and carrying off child after child. Eleven children have died in a stone's throw in my city. Gentlemen, let us address ourselves to providing a cure of the disease and not trouble ourselves whether it is a microbe or a bacteria." Dr. Whiting said he had never relinquished the treatment of diphtheria with alcohol. "I believe in it," he said, "because I have seen better results from its use than any other remedy. The reason we don't make progress in the treatment is that we don't take up one mode of treatment that we are familiar with, but go jumping from one remedy to another."

It wouldn't take very much to make a decidedly sensible doctor out of that man, and there is hope for us when the old school begin to admit that they are jumping from one remedy to another in the hope of finding cure-alls instead of treating the patient rather than the disease.

The Medical Century has given the profession two excellent plates of photographs of our surgeons and has yet two or three more in store. It has also given a plate of our gynecologists and has at least one more of these in store. It has also given a photograph of its youthful editor, fair, frisky and forty-one, and one of its associate editor, Dr. Dewey. And now it comes with the handsomest of them all, a plate of the noble dames of Homeopathy. Oh, how lovely they do look! And, would you believe it, we have had more difficulty in getting up this galaxy than any of the others. Vanity? The ladies are not in the race at all. They have been so backward in coming forward that in has been with much difficulty that we could make up a galaxy in time for the ante-Institute number of the journal. But, seriously, aren't they a fine looking body of women? Homeopathy has cause to be proud of her women doctors, and if we survive the Denver meeting we shall issue several more galaxies of them; that is if they will be so kind as to sit for their photos for us without too much pleading. And the country doctors, they who toil as none of the rest of us have ever toiled, shall have a chance after a while, too. The Medical Century photograph gallery has but little more than opened up for business, for the demand comes from all along the line to "give us more of the leading men and women of our school." These portraits seem to have been very much enjoyed everywhere.

The Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan brethren are lively colleagues and are awakening a live and general interest in their organization, the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homeopathic Medical Association. The sixth semi-annual meeting was held in the parlors of the Century Club in Elkhart, Indiana, Thursday, May 3d, Dr. G. W. Bowen

in the chair. The society was called to order, and at eleven o'clock the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, Dr. H. A. Mumaw, and approved. The president's address was warmly received and a vote of thanks tendered the doctor, voicing the interest of the association in all individual efforts toward its own advancement. The reports of the bureaux were entertaining, and the various papers read timely and full of meat. The attendance was the best of the series thus far, and each member went away with the full determination to have the present membership doubled by the next meeting. It was unanimously decided to hold the next meeting in Elkhart on the first Tuesday in October, 1894. It was also voted to make Elkhart the medical centre for the Homeopathic profession in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. A cordial invitation was extended by the officers of the association and the local fraternity to the members of the profession to be present and participate in the deliberations of the next meeting. We shall try to be with them ourselves next time, and only regret that the kindly invitation which reached this office for the meeting just celebrated, had to be filed "unavailable."

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad offers visiting members of the American Institute and their friends and others in attendance upon the Denver convention the choice of three very delightful outing excursions in the Rocky Mountains at very low excursion rates, as follows: Out through Grand Cañon, over Marshall Pass to Grand Junction and back via Glenwood Springs, a splendid trip, the ordinary excursion price of which is twenty-eight dollars, will be given us in parties of one hundred or more for thirteen dollars. To Glenwood Springs and back, only thirteen dollars. The "Around the Circle" trip, the most famous mountain trip in the world, out through Grand Cañon, down Las Animas Cañon, through Toltec Gorge and Tunnel, up past Mount Ouray, where a short trip from one railroad point to another is made by stage over a precipitous and highly interesting mountain road, to Montrose and back, over Marshall Pass, for twenty-eight dollars; in parties of twenty or more for twenty-five dollars, or in parties of eighty for fifteen dollars. Or, and finally, a trip mapped out by the editor of this journal, the "Around the Circle" trip, with the exception that instead of coming back from Montrose via Marshall Pass and Grand Cañon, which latter will be done on the way out, to keep on to the north and east and come back via Glenwood Springs, which famous and most delightful spot, the Kissingen of America, should be visited by everybody. Agents of this road will look after the interests of their line, and will give all possible information to intending tourists and will undertake the formation of special parties at Denver for one of these outings. It would be exceedingly pleasant if we could all make out an itinerary together and thus make this feature ol the summer one never to be forgotten. In parties of one hundred this latter trip in special train will be twenty-three dollars.

The Wisconsin Homeopathic State Medical Society's thirtieth annual session, held at Milwaukee, May 29th and 30th, adjourned to meet at Janesville next year. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Joseph Lewis, of Milwaukee; first vice president, Dr. Harvey Dale, of Oshkosh; second vice president, Dr. C. W. Rehm, of Merrillan; secretary, Dr. G. L. Alexander, of Milwaukee; corresponding secretary, Dr. H. M. Brown, of Milwaukee; treasurer, Dr. E. W. Beebe, of Milwaukee. Dr. R. K. Paine, of Manitowoc, was elected a member of the board of control, to serve for three years in place of Dr. A. G. Leland, of Whitewater, whose term had expired. The standing committees were appointed as follows: Legislation—N. P. Pennoyer, of Kenosha; F. D. Brooks, of Milwaukee; C. H. Hall, of Madison; I. Buckridge, of Beloit; O. W. Carlson, of Milwaukee. Code of Ethics—F. P. Stiles, of Sparta; A. G. Leland, of Whitewater; Q. O. Sutherland, of Janesville. Publications—G. L. Alexander, of Milwaukee; A. R. F. Grab, of Milwaukee; Joseph Lewis, of Milwaukee. Necrology—Lewis Sherman, of Milwaukee. Dr. L. A. Bishop, of Fond du Lac, was appointed chairman of the bureau of surgery; Dr. A. G. Leland, of Whitewater, of the bureau of clinical medicine; Dr. N. A. Pennoyer, of Kenosha, of the bureau of pedology, psychology and medical literature; Dr. E. W. Beebe, of Milwaukee, of the bureau of ophthalmology, otology, and laryngology; Dr. F. P. Stiles, of Sparta, of the bureau of gynecology; Dr. Evelyn Hoehne, of Milwaukee, of the bureau of obstetrics, and Dr. Harvey Dale, of Oshkosh, of the bureau of materia medica. Dr. Sherman, Dr. Paine, and Dr. Sutherland were appointed delegates to the American Institute, which will meet in Denver, June 12th. Dr. Sutherland invited the society to meet in Janesville, and his invitation was unanimously accepted. The date of the meeting will be fixed later.

Dr. Wm. Webster died at his late home, South Ludlow St., Dayton, Ohio, on the evening of Saturday, May 19, 1894. Though his death was unexpected, his illness dated from February last, when he suffered a severe attack of la grippe, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered, and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork, and this condition was the cause of his sad and unlooked for death. Dr. Webster descended from a line of sturdy, mentally and physically, powerful ancestors. His father was one of the pioneer Homeopaths of this country, and one of the founders of the Homeopathic school. Dr. Webster inherited from his father a love for his profession which, added to his ever ready sympathy, hopefulness and natural amiability and geniality, made him ever welcome in the sick room as well as in other relations, and made him many sincere and, therefore, mournful friends. He could instill hope into the most hopeless and cheer into the most cheerless. He was ever frank, earnest and true, kind and christian. A member of the Methodist church from his early youth, from that church he was buried. His early education was at the Ohio Wesleyan University and then at Farmers' College, where he graduated in 1848 with ex-President Harrison, the late E. Stafford Young, and others as classmates. Like his father, he first took a course in Allopathy, graduating in 1851. Then followed the study of Homeopathy, in which school he practiced until his death. He removed to Dayton from Middleton in 1858, buying the practice of one of the two Homeopathic physicians there, where he made himself beloved and regretted by all who knew him. His life was spent in usefulness and kindness. He was one of the founders of the Montgomery County Homeopathic Society and ably filled the office of its president for many years. At his death he was the oldest Homeopathic physician in Ohio; he was an ex-president of the State Homeopathic Society, censor of the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, a member of the Butler County Pioneer Association, a member of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons and of Red Commandery Knights Templar of Dayton. His always able and enjoyable writings were frequently

to be read in medical journals, and he was considerable of an authority on most points medical in his school in Ohio. No man could be more esteemed or mourned than he, not only by the profession, but by the many friends he made in all classes, both as a physician and a citizen, who heartily sympathize with his bereaved ones. He leaves a wife, three sons, Dr. Frank Webster, who has for years past been associated in business with his father, Mr. Edward Webster, of Chicago, and Dr. Will H. Webster, who has but recently finished his course of medicine, a sister, Mrs. Tevis of Kansas City, Mo., and two brothers, Dr. James Webster, Altoona, Fla., and Mr. Joseph Webster, Connersville, Ind. In the death of our good friend his family suffer an irremediable loss, his friends lose a noble, kind and always helpful brother, and Homeopathy a staunch, true and regretted disciple.

The Medical Century has some very good news for the Homeopathic profession of the United States concerning the medical situation in Chicago This city has unified. For a good many years past the Homeopathic fraternity has been anything but a fraternity—divided into all sorts of factions and cliques, each ready to knife the other, figuratively speaking, all willing to lay down their personal interests on special occasions to work for the good of the common cause, but the profession as a whole operating without harmony, without unity of action, and without that oneness of purpose necessary to the best possible success But no longer is it to be so; for on the evening of June 5th there was held in one of the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel a mass meeting of Homeopathic physicians for the purpose of organizing a common medical society. The movement grew out of recent conferences among a few zealous physicians, most of whom attended the late meeting of the state society at Quincy, all agreeing that there exists in this city the absolute necessity of a harmonious city association organized for professional and medico-political interests. A preliminary meeting had been held a few evenings before, at which a committee on constitution and by-laws had been appointed and also a committee to call the profession together, with the result that seventy-three Chicagoans responded and were present at the organizing meeting. The meeting was called to order by the editor of this journal, who briefly stated the purposes for which the physicians present had convened. Dr. S. P. Hedges was called to the chair and Dr. C. E. Fisher was elected secretary. A constitution, or plan of organization, was presented by a committee consisting of Drs. Fisher, Crawford and Julia Holmes Smith, which was adopted by sections. The association is to be known as the "Homeopathic Med ical Society of Chicago." Its regular meetings are to be held on the first Tuesday evening of each month. Its officers consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer as follows: President, Dr. C. A. Weirick; vice-presidents, Drs. S. P. Hedges and Julia Holmes Smith; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. V. Halbert; executive committee, Drs. H C. Allen, C. T. Hood and J. P. Cobb; legislative committee, Drs. J. S. Mitchell, A. K. Crawford, T. C. Duncan, C. E. Fisher, A. C. Cowperthwaite, J. J. Thompson and H. P. Skiles. A great deal of interest and enthusiasm was manifested in this mass-meeting, which was pronounced the largest gathering of Chicago Homeopathic physicians ever seen together, and it is believed a new year is dawning for the profession of this great city. Every college in the city, every journal in the city, every local society in the city, every clique or faction were represented in this meeting, which was absolutely without friction because of the diversified interests represented. The legislative committee was instructed by unanimous vote to have formulated immediately plans for presentation to the city council whereby that body shall be petitioned to give the Homeopaths proper representation in the city health department, especially in the management and control of small-pox hospitals. This committee organized by electing Dr. Mitchell chairman and Dr. Crawford secretary. It is expected there will be a special meeting of the society during the first week in July; the regular meetings are to be suspended during July and August, at which time the legislative committee will report upon its work and the executive committee will report a series of by-laws and rules governing the work of the association.

It is believed that this will be one of the most cheering bits of news that the Medical Century has as yet disseminated. In union there is strength; in harmony there is success; and since it has been demonstrated that it is possible for the Homeopathic profession of this city when divided in factions to accomplish work of no inconsiderable moment each for its own interests, how very reasonable it is to presume that this united body will be able to accomplish work of almost untold magnitude when directing its great efforts toward the accomplishment of proper ends.

Chicago has needed for some years past an organization of this kind; and that which has been most needed to accomplish an organization of this character has been the immigration of a few unselfish and progressive spirits. Several of these are among the new arrivals, the "carpet-baggers" if you will, and to them is very largely due this present most promising movement; but while this is the case it is also a fact that nearly every one of the wheel horses, the old reliables of Chicago, have taken hold of this movement with a vigor and willingness deserving of the most hearty commendation. The Homeopathic profession of Chicago will be heard from in the near future as never before in its history.

The recent meeting of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa at Cedar Rapids was the most successful in its history. It was the twenty-fifth annual session and may be said to have partaken somewhat of the nature of a silver anniversary. The president, Dr. A. P. Hanchett of Council Bluffs, and the secretary, Dr. W. H. Dickinson of Des Moines, had taken pains to work up an unusual interest in this meeting, and their efforts were attended with success beyond their most sanguine expectations. In every sense of the word the sessions were interesting and profitable. Special attention was given to the consideration of the subject of vaccination with the result that after extensive discussion a resolution was passed, by practically a unanimous vote, there being but three or four dissenters, to the effect that the association, while not denying or affirming the usefulness of vaccination, formally expresses its disapprobation of making vaccination compulsory. A

great deal of testimony was offered *pro* and *con* on the subject of the advantage of this supposed prophylaxis, the burden of the testimony being against its certain usefulness and in favor of the thought that a great deal of damage is done by the introduction into the system of septic material.

The Brown Palace Hotel at Denver, the Wallsdorf of the West, has been selected by the local committee on arrangements as the headquarters of the American Institute of Homeopathy. It has long since come to be the opinion of those who attend these meetings with any regularity that the best hotel accommodations that can be had are the cheapest in the end and the most desirable in every way. And fortunate is it for the Institute that Denver has such a magnificent hostelry as the Brown Palace; and fortunate also will be those members of the convention who determine to abide in the Brown while in attendance upon the meeting. The full dress reception to the Institute will be held in the parlors and spacious corridors of this hotel on the evening of Saturday, the 16th, and a most delightful time may be expected. A very large majority of those attending the meeting will headquarter at the Brown.

The eighth annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Colorado will be held at the Brown Palace Hotel at Denver in conjunction with the great Jubilee meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Dr. W. Cary Allen, of Colorado Springs, is president, and Dr. A. Cuvier Jones, of Cañon City, is secretary of this young and prosperous society.

Dr. George S. Walker, of Los Angeles, California, died Friday, June 1. His remains are to be cremated and his ashes deposited beside those of his daughter Ella and son James, at the Bellefontain Cemetery, St. Louis. The final ceremonies will be attended by the Hahnemann Club of that city.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* for Sunday, May 27, published a full page of interviews with prominent citizens, representing all professions and calling, on the subject of prostitution and its management by the license system and medical supervision. Some of the opinions given were really philosophical, and, altogether, the subject was handled with a good deal of intelligence. Our Dr. A Leight Monroe was among the number interviewed and his remarks, which are reproduced are among the most meritorious and radical of any published. He is reported as follows:

VERDICT UNANIMOUSLY AGAINST THE PLAN—The consensus of public opinion is the crystallized result of many divergent lines of thought in as many divergent minds of dissimlar educational proclivities and habitat. History proves that the focal point of these thought lines forming the verdict of the people is generally very nearly correct. The verdict of the people of Louisville is unanimously against the plan proposed by its board of public safety for the regulation of the social evil. This fact is all the more important when we consider that a vast majority of our people are ignorant of the lamentable failure of the license system in other cities, either to reduce prostitution or prevent the spread of disease.

"It is opposed by the doctors, because no reputable physician would be willing to officiate as surgeon general to the city's unclean, not only because of the opprobrium and uncongenial surroundings attached to the honor, but as well because they know it to be impossible to tell by examination whether or not disease in its contagious stages lurks within the human body.

"The average life of the woman of the town—as such—is but four years, and after plying her calling for a few months she is generally diseased throughout, and is a constant menace to public health, beyond the reach of any known disinfectant, and a doctor's certificate to the contrary must be a farce.

"It is opposed by the ministers, because the licensing of crime gives it a quasi respectability and security that acts as an inducement to youth, and because it is opposed to the fundamental principles of religion (sinning that good may come of it).

"It is opposed by the enlightened public, because they are opposed to seeming to protect in any way the reptile which they are not willing to acknowledge their lack of power to destroy, however hopeless the fight may seem.

"As to the charitable feature of the scheme, it cannot be viewed in such a light unless it be divorced from the moral question involved. There is already a home for fallen women in Louisville that has existed in the past without such doubtful help, and to support an eleemosynary institution by "blood money," by the fruits of shame, in a civilized community is revolting to the better element thereof. As well ask the drunkard to submit to a t riff on every drink—except a schooner—for the support of a Keeley cure.

"Looking at the matter in its rosiest light, its power for good is limited and tentative; its power for evil unlimited and sure."

A newspaper discussion of the proposal of the old school to change their code of ethics at the San Francisco meeting of their American Medical Association in session the early part of this month has been going on in Pittsburgh, and the position of some of the obstreperous fellows of the antiquated sect has brought out an interview with our Dr. McClelland in which he says some things in a very plain way. Among other good things to which he gives utterance is the suggestion that their action on this question is a matter of supreme indifference to us. It is not of our asking and they may change it or not as best suit themselves. And his interview closes with the following statements of facts that will doubtless put many a Pittsburghian to thinking, and which will, we believe, make some of the old school croakers rather sorry they spoke.

"This article, quoted in the *Leader*, last Sunday, is simply a reflection of the views of a certain class of old school physicians. It speaks of the Homeopathic doctors as though they were an inferior class of men, and were practicing in an unprofessional way. Now, I have to say, in reply, that the public will have to judge whether or no we are inferior to men of the old school. Regarding professional methods, I will say that there are no men in this country or elsewhere who adhere more strictly in the letter and spirit of the law, to an enlightened code of medical ethics than do the Homeopathic physicians of today. Now, concerning the educational standard of the profession, I would say that the Homeopathic school has been in advance of the old school in every instance, in demanding a higher medical education. The American Institute of Homeopathy was the first to require of all institutions in affiliation with it—all Homeopathic medical colleges in the United States—a higher standard of medical education. The requirements of this institute are that no Homeopathic college shall graduate a man who has not studied at least four years, exhibiting proficiency in every branch of medical learning. Now, as a matter of history in our own state, the old

school medical society of Pennsylvania fought bitterly for the passage of a medical act at the last session of the legislature, which required but three years of study to complete a medical education. The Homeopathic Medical Society of the state presented a bill requiring four years of study in order to comply with the requirements of their own colleges, and after a spirited contest the bill presented by the Homeopathic profession was adopted, and the standard of medical education maintained. The whole controversy concerns the practice of therapeutics or the application of drugs to the cure of disease. In this we believe that Hahnemann discovered the law governing the application of drugs to disease. Now, this of course is not the whole practice of medicine, but in other branches the two schools are identical. It is not claimed by the eminent men of the other school that their therapeutics has reached even an approach to a scientific standard, while the Homeopathic school claims that its method of applying drugs rests upon a thoroughly scientific basis. Still, it does not seek to force this upon any one.

"While we have the friendliest of feelings toward members of the old school profession," concluded the doctor, "we want it distinctly understood that we are not begging for admission into their societies, nor for any other so-called privileges."

Would that our friends, the enemy, would give us more of these senseless attacks in the newspapers. Not that we love to pose as martyrs, but that they call the attention of the people to the intolerance which possesses them, and at the same time puts the people to reading about Homeopathy, and whenever this is done, good results to them and to us. On with the merry war! We can stand it.

In a recent issue of the Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican*, a paper possessing world-wide celebrity, the following appeared as a leading editorial:

"Recoveries of the Insane.—It used to be carefully laid down in the reports of insane hospitals and asylums that seven in every ten lunatics would recover if early subjected to hospital treatment. This statement never had any foundation in fact for the whole conglomerate class of insane persons—which includes epileptics, paretics and those whose minds are congenitally weak. Excluding these, and a few other sub-divisions of the insane, in whose form of madness it is seldom that recoveries are seen—we have left the three forms in which recovery is most frequent—(1) alcoholic insanity (including delirium tremens), (2) mania, and (3) melancholia. Even of these three classes, taken together, it was never true that recovery resulted in 70 per cent of the cases; still less in that proportion of the persons treated; for the old fallacies of curability were based on the counting of recurrent insanity, even in the form of drunken delirium, as if every case was a distinct person. Dr. Earle exposed this fallacy with pitiless exactness, to the great wrath of specialists who have been reporting the impossible figures; but there was no escape from his statistics, and gradually the old delusion of insanity being easily curable has itself been cured.

"The Homeopathic physicians who care for the insane in their few special hospitals—only half a dozen, large and small in the whole United States—came late to the scientific study of their speciality; for it is only within some twenty years that they have had any hospitals for the insane at all. Naturally they inclined to the optimistic faith that the insane could nearly all be cured; and though they have not proved their faith by their works, it must be said that they appear to have had greater success than their professional brethren of the old school. We say 'appear,' because it is yet too early to demonstrate the fact absolutely; it is in evidence, however, at the oldest of these Homeopathic asylums (in Middletown, New York,) and in the youngest (at Fergus Falls, Minn.,) that they make more recoveries, prima facie, than do their Allopathic rivals in the same states. Our Westboro state hospital does the same; and a month ago, when the Homeopathic doctors of Massachusetts visited the Westboro hospital, a carefully prepared statistical paper was read to show that, as compared with the Northampton, Danvers, Taunton and Worcester hospitals, the Homeopathic establishment made more recoveries and had fewer deaths.

"Such comparisons are no exception to the rule which declares all comparisons invidious; they excite the jealousy and arouse the suspicion of other hospitals, whose superintendents are slow to believe that such statistics are fair to them; and intimate that the reported recoveries are nothing more than what a sanguine estimate has given as the present result; and may slip back in many cases to the old insane condition—something that is happening in all hospitals, and not fully taken account of at Westboro. A grain of truth and salt is in this statement; but on the other hand, nobody has yet shown, or is able yet to show that the Westboro recoveries relapse faster than the recovered in the older establishments. Till this is done, the figures of the Homeopathists must be accepted, and we must try to explain them.

"The comparisons of Mr. Blakeslee's paper, which the Westboro *Chronotype* has printed, are based on the official reports of all the Massachusetts hospitals last year, and indicate that when the recoveries from inebriety are excluded, Westboro stands as three to two in the frequency of cures, taking all the other hospitals together. When the inebriates and the hopeless cases are deducted this proportion of three to two becomes even greater—not quite so in Danvers, but in all the four hospitals rising to thirty-eight at Westboro, as contrasted with twenty-one and one-half elsewhere—nearly four to two, or two to one. The 'personal equation' modifies this result, no doubt; but the general fact seems to us clear; there are more recoveries in proportion, and always have been, since Westboro hospital was opened in December, 1886. The cause lies, we suppose, in the greater individual treatment given to each person at Westboro, and the use of various devices to secure rest and calmness for the patients."

While highly commendatory, this editorial states nothing but that which is absolute truth, and 'tis by the continued good results in Middletown, Fergus Falls and Westboro that we have been able to gain another insane asylum in New York state. And now it behooves us of the west to set to work to win another asylum or two. Indiana is laying plans for an insane hospital, and 'tis time Iowa, Illinois and Ohio were capturing part of the state institutions. A share of all the public asylums belong to us, but we will never get them unless we ask and keep asking for them. Our warfare for equal recognition and our just dues should be perpetual. Spasmodic outbursts of enthusiasm and patriotism are all right as far as they go, but 'tis the perpetual dropping that wears away the stone. Let us take the cue from New York, Massachusetts, Minnesota and California, and ere many years we will have our insane hospitals in every state in the Union.

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